THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE WEST INDIES.

Official Announcement of the Spanish Insurrection—Revolutionary Rumors—Rebel Defeats in Hayti—General Salnave's Bombastic Address.

By an arrival from Havana at New York yesterdy, we have the latest advices from the West Indies, as follows:—

CUBA.

Official Announcement of the Insurrection in Spain.

The N. Y. *Herald's* correspondence from Havana, Sept. 26, says:—

The papers of the city publish the following telegram from the home Government in Madrid to the Captain General. This is something entirely new, as heretofore the authorities here have not furnished official documents of any character to the press. The despatch is as follows:—

MADRID, Sept 2, 1868.—To the Captain-General of Havana:—The resignation of the Ministry of Gonsalez Bravo is accepted. The Captain-General, Marquis de la Hatana, is appointed President of the Council of Ministers of War and provisionally of Marine. An insurrection has been initiated in Cadiz, seconded in Seville by General Izquierdo. There is complete tranquillity in the other provinces. The Queen arrives in Madrid to-morrow. The Captain-General Marquis del Duero has been appointed to the command of Castilla la Nueva and Valencia; the Counte de Cheste, of Aragon and Catalunia; the Marquis de Novaliches, of Andalusia and Estremadura; General Calonge, of Valladolid, Castilla la Vieja and the province of Vascongada. The under secretaries or directors of longest standing of the portfolios of Colonial Affairs, of Equity and Justice, of the Treasury and Public Works, are authorized to transact their usual duties. CONCHA,

President of the Council of Ministers.

The following is also published:—

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM FROM MADRID, Sept. 22, 1868.—The insurrection having concentrated in the Province of Seville, the Marquis of Novaliches has collected a large force near Cordoba for the purpose of attacking that city. The mutiny of Alicante is suppressed, and that of Santander will be to-morrow. Great bravery and enthusiasm inspire the troops of Arragon, Andalusia, and Valencia. The tranquility of the capitals secured. CONCHA,

President of the Council of Ministers.

A variety of rumors are afloat here in reference to the troubles in Spain, and it is doubtless with a view of placing a quietus on these that the authorities have determined to give publicity to the official despatches from the seat of government. Yesterday a despatch came over the cable in reference to matters in Spain, which was suppressed by the authorities.

It is stated that its tenor was to the effect that Prim had a respectable force on the frontier, and that his intention was to march on the capital, and that he counted on the co-operation of one of the men of-war. I may state here that, for the first time in the history of Spain, there is much dissatisfaction and disloyalty in the Spanish navy.

There is a rumor afloat, to which I attach little credence, that a Cuban, owner of 100 negroes at Puerto Principe, had given them their freedom and had placed himself at their head for the purpose of abolishing slavery and freeing the island from the Spanish yoke. It is further stated that he has been arrested and brought to this city in irons.

Baron Heppel, agent of the International Oceanic Telegraph Company, has arrived on business connected with his position. He leaves to-day on the Missouri for New York.

HAYTI.

General Lafont Before Jacmel.

Our latest advices from Hayti are to the 8th ultimo. Helopherne Lafont is said to have a force of 16,000 men before Jacmel. He has in the meantime issued an amnesty proclaiming a free pardon to all insurgents, with the exception of the principal Rebel leaders. At the same time he has warned the people that if in three days the town is not surrendered to him he will attack and take it by force. Gonaives, Mole St. Nicholas, Cape Haytien, L'Archaie, and other towns of the North continue loyal to Salnave and his Government.

Bombastic Proclamation of Salnave.

E Salnave has issued a proclamation, in which he says:—

Haytiens! I have sworn before God to support your rights, and to work for your prosperity towards and against everything. Have confidence; reassure yourselves. I will be a terror for the enemies of public order, the disturbers, the disseminators of discord. And all of you who have been led astray by false promises rally around me. Return: my heart is sufficiently large to have a place for you all therein. It will be on the day which succeeds victory that you will see if I know how to love and forgive. And you, my valiant army, my valorous companions in arms, let me congratulate you in the presence of the nation for your noble conduct! Courage and perseverance! Already our enemies no longer hold any importance in our eyes. They have just paid dearly for their foolhardy rashness in having wished to invest the capital. Petionville, Croix des Bouquets, the plain of Cul-de-sac are in possession of our troops. The enemy flees on all sides in trouble and confusion. All these happy results are due to your courage, to your fidelity to the law, and, believe it also, in your devotion and confidence in me. Soldiers! now that your triumph is assured, show yourselves as great and generous after the victory as you have been terrible in combat. Let those of our misled brethren who fall into your power be treated with humanity and friendliness. Let them learn by your conduct towards towards them to love you as much as you taught them during the war to fear and tremble before you. Haytiens, I appeal to your tenderness. Look at the country; see how she groans; behold this ruined population; look at those women and orphans without bread. Let us forget our dissensions. Let us be united. Let us rescue Hayti, our dear country. Orders have been given to all the military commanders to receive and protect all those who may return to legitimate authority.

Long live the nation! Long live the union! Long live peace! Long live liberty! Long live public order!

ST. DOMINGO.

False Report of Cabral's Death.

The *Boletin Oficial* of the 5th ult. reiterates the statement of the death of General Cabral, basing its conclusion on a loose statement made in the periodical *El Pais* of Cape Haytien that Cabral, surrounded by the troops of the Haytien Government, had to surrender, and, with those who accompanied him, pay dear for his enterprise. The facts, however, of Cabral's arrival in Kingston and his having written to friends in Cuba subsequent to his supposed taking off clearly show that the statement of his death is false and was started for political purposes. The *Diario de Cuba* of the 15th ult. says that Cabral had not arrived there, as was expected, but there had come his secretary and General Luperon, who were *en route* for St. Thomas on matters of service with a view to carrying on the war in St. Domingo. A correspondent writing from Kingston on the 13th ult., says: "General Cabral, ex-President of St Domingo, has arrived here without receiving any important demonstration on the part of the people, and it is said that the object of his visit is a mystery. Others intimate that he comes for the purpose of buying a large amount of arms and powder, which he proposes to pay for, one-half in cash and the other in notes, payable when he shall return to the administration of St. Domingo."

The Political Situation.

The political situation has not improved, and the greatest discontent prevails among the people on account of the vindictive policy pursued by Baez towards the families of those inimical to him, his vengeance extending even to the wives and children of those opposed to him as far back as 1857, and numerous are the outrages, the barbarities recounted as perpetrated by him and his satellites.

It is stated that Baez has asked of Spain her guarantee to enable him to raise a loan in Europe.

SPAIN.

The President of the Provisional Junta of Madrid.

Pascal Madoz, who has been chosen President of the Provisional Junta of Madrid, is a statesman of considerable reputation, who has for the last thirteen years taken an active part in the affairs of his country. He was born at Pampeluna on the 17th of May, 1806, and at the age of fourteen was sent to the University of Saragossa to study law. During the troubles of 1823, arising from the nefarious attempt of Ferdinand VII to establish a despotism in Spain, although he was only a youth, he took an active part in the Liberal movement, and was one of the defenders of the Castle of Monzon when it was besieged by the French, who went to the aid of Ferdinand. On the fall of that place he was captured by the French, and thrown into prison, where he remained for several months. He subsequently resumed his studies, and after passing a brilliant examination, received his diploma as doctor of laws; but he was a short time after expelled the University, on the pretense that he had professed Jansenist opinions, and prohibited practicing at the bar before he had attained the age of twenty-five years. Left, through this arbitrary measure, without resources, he withdrew to France, and resided at Tours till the decree of amnesty proclaimed by the Regent, Maria Christina, enabled him to return to his country. On arriving in Spain he established himself in the city of Barcelona, where he found employment in editing the Dictionary of Universal Geography, which had been commenced by Bergnes, and continued by that writer to the letter R. He assisted, also, in compiling a Collection of Celebrated Trials, that part of the work devoted to Spain being assigned to him, and at the same time edited the *Catalan*, an opposition journal. In 1855 the name of M. Madoz was entered upon the list of advocates of Barcelona, and he was appointed Judge of the civil tribunal of that city and Governor of the Valley of Arran, being indebted for the latter post to the vigor with which he had combated the Carlist bands, harassing them for six months at the head of a battalion of militia and volunteers. His great popularity secured his election in 1836 as a deputy to the Cortez for the province of Lerida, a position which he held for twenty years, discharging its duties with marked fidelity. In 1843 he joined in the opposition against Espartero, and played an important part in the struggle which ended in the overthrow of the Regent at that time. At the close of the struggle he refused a place in the new Government as Minister of Finance, and a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court was offered him instead. But he was too much of a Liberal to suit the views of the Reactionary party, and a few months after we find him thrown into prison, along with his friend Manuel Cortina, where he was kept three months. On his release he at once took his place in the ranks of the Constitutional opposition. When the revolution of 1854 broke out, he was invited by his friends in Barcelona to use his influence for bringing to an end the struggle between the workmen and the manufacturers of that city, and, promptly responding to the call, he did not cease his conciliatory efforts until amicable relations had been restored. He was appointed Governor of Barcelona by the new Ministry, and so greatly signalized his administration by the energy with which he combated the cholera when it appeared there as an epidemic, and for the measures of relief which he originated for the relief of the sufferers from the visitation, that the city awarded him a civic crown, and inscribed the services which he had rendered it upon a commemorative tablet, while the Government offered him the grand crosses of Isabella and of Charles III, and the title of Count of Tremp. He refused these honors, and returning to the Cortes as a simple citizen, he became recognized as the chief of that progressist party, and was elected President of the Chamber by an almost unanimous vote. In 1855 he was appointed Minister of Finance, in which capacity he proposed the law decreeing the immediate sale of all the property belonging to the State to charitable and educational establishments, to the parishes and the clergy. This bold measure encountered great opposition, especially from the Church, whose right to acquire property had been recognized by the Concordat of 1851; but it was carried in the Cortes, and being sanctioned, although with great reluctance, by the Queen, it not only put a stop to the negotiations with Rome on the subject which were then progressing, but afterwards led to a complete rupture with the Pope. In 1855 M. Madoz quitted the Cabinet, and resumed his place on the benches of the Opposition. At the period of the revolution of July, 1856, he presided at the last sitting of the Cortes, and was instrumental in getting passed in that body a vote of want of confidence in the new ministry formed by O'Donnell. He also put himself at the head of a detachment of militia, and took an active part in initiating operations against the Government. On the defeat of the insurgent forces he managed to conceal himself, and subsequently escaped to a foreign land. On his return to Spain from his exile he resumed his place as one of the leaders of the Liberal party. He differed with his party, however, in 1865, when the Progressists and the Democrats decided to take no part in the election of a Chamber of Deputies, offering himself on that occasion as candidate at Barcelona, which elected him one of its deputies.

PERRY FULLER.

He Eulogizes Andrew Johnson for Good Works Towards Democracy.

The "Fuller Guards," a political organization of Algiers, La., serenaded Perry Fuller, recently appointed Collector of New Orleans, on Tuesday night, Sept. 22, and informed him that they had elected him an honorary member of their Club, and had given to it his name. The reports of the affair say:—This was responded to by Hon. Perry Fuller nominating Colonel Foueke to express his sentiments on this occasion. Colonel Foueke then addressed the Clubs in his usual impressive and elegant manner, and also read the expressed sentiments of Hon. Perry Fuller, which were received with great applause:—

To the Fuller Guards of Algiers, Louisiana—Gentlemen:—I fully appreciate the compliment you pay me by this call. Although a native of the North, and a stranger in your midst, I feel a lively interest in the great questions now at issue before the people. I have come here, gentlemen, to advance the commercial interests of your city to the best of my ability. I shall do all in my power to facilitate the transit of goods into the interior counties. Like care and attention will be given to the exportation of the productions of this country. But not alone to aid your commercial relations will I endeavor, but also to discharge the duties of my office so as to promote the welfare of the Democratic party. The people of the North know but little of the internal machinery of your State, and although they deeply sympathize with you as a party, do not realize the true state of affairs here, and you are compelled to submit for the sake of peace and quiet. The President of the United States has done everything for you that it is in his power to do. Look back for the last few months upon the trials and anxieties of his position. Think of all he has had to contend with, and of the heroic courage he has displayed in defense of the Constitution and laws. No man has ever been honored by the American people with the position he holds who has more faithfully guarded his trust than Andrew Johnson. To him you owe all the political privileges you now enjoy, for he is a true friend of all lovers of constitutional liberty and people's rights. Learning through one of my friends that you honored me by naming your club for me, I desire to state that Mrs. Fuller will be pleased to present you with a banner within a few days, through our friend Colonel Foulke, as a token of appreciation of the compliment, and the generous kindness received from your people. In conclusion, I would urge upon you patience and forbearance. Your rights as American citizens you can claim at all times, under the Constitution, and the true course is always marked by firmness and moderation. In that I am willing most cordially to join you.

Again thanking you, gentlemen, for this beautiful compliment, I bid you good night.

PERRY FULLER, Collector of Port.

September 22, 1868.

"THE IRISH PEOPLE."

A Reply to the N. Y. "World's" Unfounded Charge of Bribery—Somebody in Trouble.

To the Editor of the *Tribune*—Sir:—The *World* of this date repeats the slander of the *Express* and the *Democrat* relative to the alleged "sale" of the *Irish People* to the Republican party, and puts to you the following questions, to which I beg you will permit me to reply in the order in which they appear. The *World* asks:—

"1. Why was Mr. D. O'Sullivan, of the *Irish People*, at Middletown, Orange county, on Sunday, Sept. 20, and for what purpose did he have, then and there, a long interview with Mr. John G. Wilkin, a leading radical politician and United States Revenue Collector of the Eleventh District, of which Orange county is a part?"

Answer. My visit to Middletown on Sunday, September 20, was one of a number of visits which I have been in the habit of paying to my friends and relatives in that locality for the past fifteen years. I resided in Middletown for a long time, and my interview with Judge Wilkin was one of a series of interviews I have had with him, as my intimate personal friend, since I first knew him, fifteen years ago.

2. Question by the *World*:—"Will the *Tribune* please shed a little light on the transaction which induced Mr. John G. Wilkin to draw a check the next day for $1000 in favor of Mr. D. O'Sullivan, of which the following is a transcript:—

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1868.
MIDDLETOWN NATIONAL BANK,
Pay to D. O'SULLIVAN, or order, One Thousand Dollars.
$1000. JOHN G. WILKIN."

Answer. On Monday, September 21, I did receive from Judge Wilkin a check for the sum of one thousand dollars, and this check was a part of a number of business transactions between him and me, which began several years ago, and which are likely to continue many years to come.

2. Question by the *World*:—"Will it please explain the fact that three days after the date of the drawing of this check *The Irish People* announced its intention to support Grant and Colfax and the radical candidates for State and local offices?"

Answer. Almost every week during the past four or five months, *The Irish People* has had an article denunciatory of August Belmont, Charles Francis Adams, Reverdy Johnson, and the party of which these gentlemen are what *The People* calls "shining lights." The opposition of *The Irish People* to "Democracy" did not therefore begin "three days after" the 21st of September. Moreover, the political opinions advocated in the columns of *The Irish People* are not controlled by any member of the firm of which I am the head.

Last question by the *World*:—"4. If the *Tribune* is unable to answer these simple questions with the fullness and accuracy which their importance deserves, will it be honest enough to suggest the names of such person or persons as it believes can answer them? When the *Tribune* has replied to these queries we may have something more to say on the subject. Meanwhile we await its reply."

Answer. The name of the person who answers the above "simple questions with the fullness and accuracy which their importance deserves," and who now wishes to hear whether or not the *World* has "something more to say on the subject," is D. O'SULLIVAN,

(of the firm of D. O'Sullivan & Co.,
Publishers of *The Irish People*.)

P. S.—From the cautious manner in which the *World* has published this slander against me, I have been compelled to reply through the press. The *Express* and the *Democrat* were not so cautious, and they will have to prove the statements, which originate with them, before a jury of New York citizens. D. O'S.

Irish People Office, October 1, 1868.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Discovery of an Important Letter from the Late Statesman.

The following letter was made public the first time on Wednesday night:—

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1868.—Dear Sir:—I regret I cannot speak favorably of the Chicago platform. It is, like most of the Republican platforms for the past six years, lame and cowardly. For twenty years before the war the North behaved like poltroons in all their legislative controversies with slavery. They have much more physical than moral courage. Had it not been for a few determined men in 1861 the Union would have been dissolved. The Republicans have, as I said, great physical courage, and, when driven to the test, will always conquer. They are just as timid now as they were before the war—for trade might suffer. What did the bold men at Chicago gain by selling the right of suffrage? They tell me that the loyal blacks at the South earned it by the aid they gave us, but that when they have not made that purchase, the right of suffrage remains at the pleasure of the States. Now, the Republican party knows that the Declaration of Independence contains no such folly, no such wickedness. I treat every man as a man, and the right of universal suffrage as an inalienable right, long suspended from neglect, and now, for the first time since the forming of the Constitution of the United States, capable of enforcement. You insult the shades of Adams, Otis, Jefferson, and their compeers, by talking to them about bartering the imperishable right of the elective franchise. Why not traffic or sell their life, liberty, and souls? This doctrine reduces all men to soulless slaves or corpses. This question must be met; the sooner it is done the more successful it will be. There is one consolation. The Democrats can't find as good candidates; but, from constant and long practice, will make a much more villainous platform. It is vain for the Republican party to hope to maintain their liberty by skulking. Let them be bold and honest, and they will learn that "Heaven still rules." Let them be cowardly and mean, and they will receive their reward with the "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THADDEUS STEVENS.

FROM ALLENTOWN.

The Lehigh County Fair.

ALLENTOWN, Oct. 2.—The Lehigh County Fair was visited yesterday by over three thousand people. A number of extra trains were required to bring visitors from abroad, and notwithstanding the great crowds on the streets and on the ground, everything passed off quietly, and no arrests were reported. A greater number is expected to-day, but the weather is rather unfavorable.

The Republicans held a large mass meeting in the evening. Speeches were made by Hon. A. H. Ketchum, of Luzerne: Colonel Jerome Miller, and Hon. George N. Corson.

—The latest Savannah nuisance is an epidemic of slings, with which small boys smash the street lamps.

SECOND EDITION

THE WELCOME!

The Gathering of the Boys in Blue This Morning—The Appearance of the Streets.

THE MARCH!

The Grandest Parade Ever Witnessed in the City—One Hour and 10 Minutes in Passing.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

The world does not change. Through all time the hero of the battle-field—returned from his hot work covered with scars and glory—has been regarded by the people of that nation whose cause he championed, with a proud and enthusiastic admiration. Although Peace long since has proved herself far stronger than War—has accomplished more by her mild persuasions than ever was gained by dint of arms—yet so much of the belligerent ingredient remains in our composition that nothing so hastily rouses our natures, sends the blood fairly leaping through our veins, and kindles with a quick fire the eye as the tap of a drum, the sight of a uniform, or the glitter of a bayonet. The mere civilian, statesman, and orator, of fame though he may be, never by his presence and voice moves the "great people" to that state of almost uncontrolled enthusiasm which they frequently reach when addressed by a war-worn veteran, by a soldier blackened with the smoke of conflict upon the hard-fought and well-won field. In this case the voices of the throng vie with the roar of the cannon, and if the speaker were asked he could not, probably, tell which noise was the louder.

This trait of ours has been magnificently exhibited here during the past two days. Philadelphia's heart has throbbed in one mighty pulsation of welcome to the brave "Boys in Blue." The men whom we greeted, refreshed, and cared for on their way to and from the front during the war, now again gather in our city to learn that in peace we can be equally as hospitable as in war.

Our loyal citizens have risen as one man to give the "boys" a hearty welcome. The same old Independence Hall which witnessed the birth of liberty now throws wide its doors to the heroes who rescued that liberty from a violent death. Nothing could have been more cordial than the manner in which we have met the nation's saviors.

The city has donned its prettiest, and the heavens over it have smiled in propitious clearness. Young and old have joined in the effort of providing for thirty thousand visiting warriors. How well they have provided let the "Boys" answer. Large halls and small ones have been proffered for their accommodation—our citizens have come forward to offer the shelter of their roofs and the fare of their tables, while a grand dining-room capable of feeding hundreds at once has been established in National Hall.

Our streets present the scene of an old-time Old World carnival. From the centre to the suburbs of the city, our dwellings, stores, manufactories, public places, are all decorated. Happy time for the sellers of bunting—the town is a town of flags!

Hundreds of our houses are not only hung with the Stars and Stripes, but will be brilliantly illuminated in the evening, and conspicuously display portraits of the "Martyr Lincoln," and the famed Generals of the war. Others have gas jets arched over the doorways, framed into the letters "Grant," "Colfax," "Liberty," "Union," "Welcome." The entire Quaker City has shaken off its wonted calmness and complacency, and knows at present but to do honor to the men who protected her from the Rebel raiders.

Everybody saw the sights and scenes yesterday, and heard the resounding shouts which greeted the veteran delegations arriving from North, South, East, and West, listened to the Mayor's address of welcome, and participated in the meetings of the evening.

To-day, the grand day of the reunion of the "Boys in Blue," the tumult and excitement run higher still. At sunrise the streets were alive. Little chaps plied busy traffic in "routes of the parade." Newsboys ran lively in their sale of papers, containing accounts, descriptions, and reports of yesterday's proceedings.

The day is a holiday. Very early the sounds of drums and fifes and hurrying feet were heard. No late sleepers this morning. The cars brought down thousands, and brought up thousands, to the streets in the centre of the town. There everybody imagined the biggest show would be—and there it really was. What a spectacle to stand at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets and look up the latter! Myriads of ropes stretching from house-top to house-top, and myriads of flags fluttering upon them. Banners, transparencies, pictures, in countless numbers, displayed at every window and covering every house front. Bands of music near by loudly playing the "Star Spangled Banner," others far off playing the same air, with the tune rendered into a sweet cadence by the distance.

The thousands upon thousands of people who have crowded the sidewalks, and even thronged from curb to curb! The rapid horsemen and quick-stepping squads of the "Boys" in their way to join the ranks of the procession!

North Broad street was a perfect sea of people. They covered every open lot, clustered like bees upon every wood pile, perched like birds upon every fence, gazed—like pictures in frames—from every window, wedged themselves at every corner.

The multitude then waited to see the first start of the parade—and when the line came along they were gratified. Broad street, however, was but a type of the other streets along which the procession marched. In fact, the crowds were everywhere. Strong shoulders and imperturbable good humor were both required to get a single block through the press.

The Custom House steps, flocked with women and children in bright dresses, presented a flower-garden scene. The balconies of the various hotels, the steps of the public buildings, every available place, were crowded. Expectation was on tip toe. Now, away up the street, the music is heard approaching, and everybody gets to his tallest altitude to catch the first glimpse of the "Boys in Blue."

The Parade.

At quarter of 11 o'clock the signal was given, and in accordance with special orders, the line started and proceeded over the route announced in the following order:—

POLICE FORCE.

Joshua T. Owen, Major-General Commanding.
Staff officers mounted.

Colonel James Givin,
Captain W. J. Mackey,
Colonel Jacob M. Davis,
Colonel West Funk,
Major E. W. Whittaker,
Major Alex. McCuen,
Captain Rich. Donegan,
Colonel Robert B. Beath,
Major Ellis Phipps,
Captain J. B. Allen,
Major Clayton McMichael,
Capt. W. S. Kechersperger,
Major Richard Ellis,
General Gideon Clark,
Col S. R. W. Mitchell,
Captain James W. Allen,
Capt. James D. Harkins,
Colonel James J. Seibert,
Captain Fred. Tiedman,
Captain Wm. Sharkey,
Colonel G. W. Howard,
Colonel James Brady,
Colonel E. E. Lewis,
Lieut.-Col. A. T. Lynch,
Major R. G. Elliott,
Captain Robert S. Carns,
Major H. P. Egbert,
Major Sam. M. Wetherill,
Major Wm. B. Runkel,
Gen. Charles M. Prevost,
Gen. T. G. Morehead,
Gen. Horatio G. Sickel,
Colonel Peter Hides,
Gen. Robert L. Bodine,
Major John Lockhart,
Colonel James W. Latta,
Gen. James L. Selfridge,
Gen. D. W. C. Baxter,
Captain G. W. Bratton,
General E. M. Gregory,
Dr. Philip Leidy,
Dr. Martin Buser,
Captain M. C. Spafford,
Captain Henry Conner,
Colonel John G. Kelley,
Lieutenant John Laird,
Captain Harry Potter,
Captain T. G. Korony,
Lieut. S. P. Merket U.S.N.
Lieut.-Col. T. Pauiding,
Major Thos. Carstairs,
Maj-Gen. A. T. A. Torbert,
Major R. H. Middleton.

A carriage bearing a transparency, "Welcome Governors and War Governors."

Carriages containing these gentlemen, among whom we noticed Governor Burnside, Governor Geary, Governor Curtin, Governor Ward, Governor Salomon, and Governor Oldham. These gentlemen, as they passed along, were repeatedly cheered.

Cavalcade of Boys in Blue.

Then came the Philadelphia Boys in Blue, to the number of thousands. Every ward was represented. In this part of the procession were numerous transparencies, guidons, and flags, appropriately inscribed. There was also carried a knapsack with a blanket on the top, inscribed, "These were our carpet-bags."

The Battalion of Prisoners of War.

These heroes wore blue blouses and caps, and carried guidons on which were painted the names of the different Rebel pens in which they were imprisoned. They were cheered along the line lustily, and the brave fellows were made to feel extraordinarily good.

The German Club.

The 3d Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, bearing their torn and tattered colors.

The Boys in Blue of Bethlehem, Pa., in blue capes and caps, carrying guidons inscribed "Grant and Colfax. A transparency bore the inscription:—"The Bucktails vote as they fought."

The Lebanon Boys in Blue, in blue capes and caps.

Schuylkill County "Boys in Blue," in blue capes and caps, bearing a transparency—"Let us have peace."

A coon was perched on a piece of timber, on which was painted "The same old coon."

Another transparency—"The poison-hunters;" and another with an automatic representation of a tan-yard in full operation.

There were also about one hundred young men in the delegation headed by a transparency:—"Our First Vote."

Mauch Chunk Boys in Blue.

Chester County Boys in Blue.

York County Boys in Blue.

Luzerne Co. Boys in Blue, with a transparency—"Luzernepledges 10,000 votes for our Chief." "Coffee cannot win."

Dauphin Co. Boys in Blue.

Lancaster Boys in Blue, dressed in cape and hat, and bearing battle flags.

Marietta Boys in Blue.

Allegheny county Boys in Blue, headed by a fine-looking body of men styled the Pittsburg Tanners. They were dressed in gilt capes and caps and white duck leggings. A transparency bore the words, "Good for 10,000." There were also numerous carriages, containing members of this strong delegation.

Reading Boys in Blue, bearing a large picture representing the sufferings of our boys at Andersonville. This was greeted with many hisses as it passed through the crowded thoroughfares.

Easton Boys in Blue, carrying a full sized portrait of General Grant. They wore blue capes and caps.

Delaware County Boys in Blue, carrying ten tattered battle-flags.

Norristown Boys in Blue.

Union County Boys in Blue.

Lycoming County Boys in Blue.

Then came the next strongest turnout to the Philadelphia delegation, and a more gentlemanly looking body of men were never seen in the city of Philadelphia.

It was the delegation from New York, comprising about two thousand men. The larger portion were dressed in black clothing, blue capes and caps. They were preceded by a cavalcade. Then came the Sixth Warders' dressed in the rather novel uniform of red shirts and leggings and black pants. Another important feature was the handsome turnout of the German citizens, carrying the flags under which they fought.

The Utica delegation was also very large.

The Brooklyn representation carried a huge transparency inscribed—

"The Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue."

About one hundred of them were dressed in Zouave uniform, and drew after them a howitzer. The rest were dressed in blue capes and silver-gilt capes.

This portion of the parade attracted much attention and elicited a hearty welcome from the ladies, who occupied prominent places along the line.

The Delaware Boys in Blue, headed by pioneers, dressed in red shirts and blue liberty caps.

The Maryland Boys in Blue, very strong in numbers, a portion of whom were garbed in citizens' clothing. A number of battle-flags were borne in this part of the line.

The Washington, D. C., Boys, in blue capes and caps.

The Jersey Blues, preceded by an enormous cavalcade.

The Camden delegation each carried a guidon with the corps mark on.

The Monmouth County Boys in Blue.

The Bridgeton Boys in Blue, bearing a life-size portrait of General Grant.

The New Brunswick Boys in Blue, preceded by about fifty army and naval officers.

The Elizabeth Boys in Blue, with silver gilt capes and caps.

The Plainfield Boys in Blue.

The Bordentown Boys in Blue.

The German Boys in Blue, of Newark, N. J., carrying Grant and Colfax guidons, accompanied by a large number of army and naval officers.

Ohio delegation in carriages.

Illinois delegation in carriages.

The Massachusetts Boys in Blue were another feature of the parade. They turned out several hundred strong, and the majority wore blue capes and caps. Another long line of officers were included in this representation. They were headed by a transparency inscribed "A Few Carpet-Baggers."

The Rhode Island delegation in carriages.

The New Hampshire delegation in carriages.

The Maine and Vermont delegation in carriages.

The delegation of the Soldiers' Home.

The line then closed with a long line of ambulances and coaches, carrying the maimed heroes of the Rebellion, who were unable to go on foot.

Shortly after starting, a carriage, containing Generals Sickles, Kilpatrick, and Barnum, joined the line, and everywhere these distinguished gentlemen received tremendous applause.

The Line of March.

During the passage of the procession the utmost enthusiasm reigned on the streets. Every head was bare, its hat tossing in the air; every handkerchief was fluttering, every mouth was shouting. Men, women, and children lined the curbstones, and almost everywhere were densely packed from the very side of the marching men to the houses.

The "Boys in Blue" could not fail in knowing the genuineness of the enthusiasm, and the cordiality of their reception. At times they were forced by very excitement to reply to the crowd, and gave back shout for shout.

The line marched over the following route:—Down Broad to Spring Garden, down Spring Garden to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Arch, out Arch to Twenty-first, down Twenty first to Walnut, down Walnut to Broad, up Broad to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, down Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Pine, up Pine to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Walnut, out Walnut to Broad, at which point the delegations were dismissed—going northward.

The procession occupied one hour and ten minutes in passing a given point.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—A. M.—Cotton is active and tends upwards. The sales to day will probably reach 15,000 bales. Sales of the week, 95,000 bales, of which 17,000 were for export and 9000 for speculation. Stock, 424,000 bales, of which 107,000 are American.

HAVRE, Oct. 2—A. M.—Cotton active and higher, at 130f.

PARIS, Oct. 2—A. M.—The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 69f. 30c.

The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 24,000,000f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 2—P. M.—American securities quiet and steady. United States 5 20s, 74. Erie, 32¾. Illinois Central, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—P. M.—Cotton buoyant; uplands, 10¾d.; Orleans, 10¾d. The sales to-day will reach 18,000 bales. Stock afloat, 580,000 bales, of which 6000 are American. Provisions firm.

HAVRE, Oct. 2—P. M.—Cotton buoyant; tres ordinaire advanced to 135f.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 2.—The steamship Holsatia arrived this noon.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—2:30 P. M.—Cotton buoyant; uplands, 10¾d.; Orleans, 10¾d.; uplands to arrive, 10¾d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet.

Breadstuffs dull. Red Wheat declined to 10s. 7d.

VIRGINIA.

Proscription of Union Men.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* publishes the following letter from a gentleman in Charlottesville, Va., and addressed to Hon. J. H. Ela:—

My church has nearly forsaken me, though I have been one of its active members thirty years. My Bible class discharged me as its teacher, after teaching it more than twenty years. The church choir thought my room better than my company. The friends of temperance excluded me. They took my sign down, and destroyed it. Three men came to my house at midnight, and one of them gave me notice to leave the town in five days or abide the consequences. No white man buys anything from my store, though many would; but they are afraid to be seen to come into it, so that my business has almost gone down. One of the conservative gentlemen of our town, in making a speech the other day, said all that go with Thompson ought to be whipped out of town. Dr. Thomly, who came to this town since the war, from the North, bought property in town, and has been improving it for some time, and has spent considerable money here, and by the time he gets through improving his purchase he will have spent $15,000. He is a very useful man in our town, but he is called a Yankee, and that kills all. He was brutally assaulted a few days ago on Main street, by a Rebel, and if it had not been that an officer of the peace was near, he would perhaps have come off badly, for all the Rebels around stood off, and some remarked that he was a "carpet-bagger; let him get a good beating." He takes no part in politics, yet you might see on his nice-painted fence these words:—"Dr. Thomly, a d—d radical hell cat." Since that the Doctor has offered his property for sale. If Seymour be elected, no Yankee can live in Virginia.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

NISI PRIUS.—Chief Justice Thompson and Justice Sharswood.—The Supreme Court room was thronged yesterday with persons waiting to be naturalized, when, about half-past 10 o'clock, Lewis Wain Smith, Esq., and William McMichael, Esq., appeared before the bar of the Court, when order was called, and Mr. McMichael addressed the Court as follows:—

May it please your Honors—We desire to call the attention of the Court to a matter of such gravity as warrants us in asking for it your immediate consideration. We are, sir, upon the eve of a most important election, and while its merely partisan aspects are not a matter for judicial cognizance, but are the province of individual opinion, yet, all honest men, no matter how they may differ in political opinions, are alike interested in seeing that these elections are fairly conducted, and I can conceive of no higher duty in the judiciary than that of preserving the integrity of our franchise system, upon which the perpetuity of our free institutions depends.

I was yesterday shown twelve papers which I am about to exhibit to your honors, having the form of naturalization papers, sealed with what purports to be the seal of the Court, and signed with the name of James Ross Snowden, your Prothonotary, but otherwise in blank. As an officer of this Court, and as the legal representative of a number of voters, I have felt, as has my colleague and these citizens, that you should at once be made aware of the existence of these papers, so that, if they be forgeries, you may be apprised of the frauds which are being practised in the name of this tribunal, and that if these signatures and these seals be genuine, the negligence or the offense which they involve may meet with speedy correction. These papers were found upon the person of a man named Devine, who was arrested while in the act of firing upon peaceful citizens. We have some affidavits relating the circumstances of the case, and I will ask my colleague to read them.

Judge Sharswood asked—"As ground for what action in my part would you read them? If Colonel Snowden has been guilty of any misdemeanor you have your remedy against him, but as a single Judge I have no power to take action in the matter.

Mr. McMichael—This proceeding, sir, is not at present intended as against Colonel Snowden. What we wish, sir, is to ask for a bench warrant against this person, upon whom these papers were found, in order to bring him in for contempt of Court for publishing those documents as from this Court.

Mr. Lewis Wain Smith, counsel with Mr. McMichael, here read the affidavits of Thomas W. McKinley, Lieutenant of the second Police District, Joseph Fleming, officer of the same, and William Bankers, turnkey of said District Station House, all to the effect that on the evening of October 1st, at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Washington streets, one John Devine was arrested as he was about to fire a pistol at a gentleman and lady passing, and upon his being taken to the Station House and searched, twelve blank naturalization certificates were found upon him, all bearing what purported to be the signature of James Ross Snowden, Prothonotary of this Court, and the seal of the Court

Mr. Smith then proceeded to say:—May it please the Court, after the affidavits which have been laid before your honor, we feel authorized to urge upon your honor the issuing immediately of a bench warrant from the Supreme Court against this ruffian, upon whose person these records were found, in order that he may be compelled, in the presence of your honor to account for the manner in which he became possessed of such documents. The offense of which this person and his co-conspirators have been guilty is the most heinous which can be committed against the dignity and honor of this tribunal. In this design to defraud the citizens of this Commonwealth of their legal right of suffrage, they have had the audacity to make the highest Court of the State a means of fraud. They have sought to pollute the very fountain-head of justice, and use it as a means to cover their criminal design. Under the circumstances we would urge upon your honor the issue of this warrant. Whether the documents be genuine or forgeries it is of equal importance to the honor of this Court, that the manner in which they came into the said Devine's possession be laid before the public. If they are forgeries then their author should be traced and punished; if they are genuine and in accordance with the rules of this Court, the culpability of the officer who allowed them to go out of his possession demands your Honor's attention, in order that the innocent may not suffer with the guilty.

Colonel Snowden here addressed the Court saying:—"May it please the Court, I can say, sir, that I have never signed knowingly in my life any blank naturalization papers. If my signatures are upon these documents they have been obtained through some gross fraud upon me. I cannot say that these are not my signatures; they look very much like them; but I do not believe they are mine, because I have never signed blank papers. As to the seal of the Court, I can say nothing of its genuineness or falsity. Therefore I would be glad if the Court would have this person, whoever he be, brought in that he may say how this has been done. I repeat, that if this is my signature, it has been procured through some fraud and conspiracy against me. I know it is a conspiracy if the seal of the Court is upon them. I would be very glad to have any light upon the subject that can be obtained."

[Continued on the Fifth Page.]

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Reunion of the Northern and Southern Democracy—The Party of the Future.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It was hardly within the limit of possibility that the Democracy could triumph in the pending canvass, for, in the very nature of the case, their position was such as to awaken the misgivings of the people. They necessarily stood before the country in an attitude of hostility to the party that could with some show of justice claim the conduct of the war as a portion of its record; and the popular intellect, which generalizes on broad facts and does not weigh nice points, could see no difference between opposition to the party of the war and opposition to the war itself. This was made worse by the impenetrable stupidity of Democratic writers themselves confounding the same things, and arguing as if the best way to expose the follies and blunders of the Northern war party was to glorify the Southern armies and depreciate the courage of the national soldiers and the abilities of national generals. Thus, by the popular view and by the coppery instinct of its own writers, the Democratic party was at once debarred from assuming that attitude in which alone there was a possible victory for an opposition party—the attitude, namely, of a party that, acknowledging and accepting the result of the war, wages its strife against the abuses and shortcomings of a political organization corrupted by the possession of too much power. Thus debarred from that only sure course, the Democracy was from the beginning doomed to defeat.

Certain of the Democratic leaders saw this—not the Northern ones, for they are fellows rich in bully and braggadocio and the mean cunning of jobbery, just in proportion as they are poor in that true capital of a party—educated thought applied to the solution of political problems. Northern Democratic leaders were summing up the total of spoils they would gather when they won, as the beggar of Bagdad counted the price of the chickens that were in his basket of eggs; and while they were thus busy the Southern leaders—the same men who ruled our system by superior sagacity in days gone by—were weighing the chances of the conflict and devising the means by which victory was to be secured sooner or later. These men saw that the contest of their party in this canvass against a name that so carried the story of the war as Grant's did was hopeless, and turned their thoughts to what might practically be done this year. They gave up the candidate to be named by the North on condition that the North would give them their vital points of principle in the platform. This was a cheap victory. They could afford to let the North name the candidate, for it made no difference who he might be, since it was so nearly an absolute certainty that he must be beaten, while in securing the platform they were enabled to identify a new consolidated Democracy in the very hour of its birth with that policy in regard to the Southern States that must eventually have the sympathy of the whole people. They gave up the candidate and the New Yorkers named him. The position of our city Democrats on the Presidency is this: if there is a man in the White House whom they can manage they would like to have a Democratic President; but if they cannot manage a Democratic President they would rather have a President of the other party. This is all in regard to the city spoils. A President they can manage will put their own men in the Custom House and the Post Office, and all will be harmony between the national plunderers and the municipal plunderers of this free metropolis; but if the President is one who will put other kinds of Democrats here to distress the municipal stealers and provoke division on tickets, they would rather have a President to put in Republicans, from whom they will be safe. This is their political philosophy, and in the contrast between it and the political ideas that moved the Southern leaders we see the true difference between the two classes of men.

The Southern leaders are looking, therefore, in this fight solely for its effect on the future. They know that they cannot win this year—they must apprehend that they may not win for two or three campaigns to come; for, in view of the vitality that Grant will give, in view of the development of political purposes that will characterize his administration, it is at least possible that his party will receive from him an impulse that may carry it triumphantly many years into the future. On the other hand it cannot be concealed that it is a party naturally tending towards early disintegration. It is full of elements that are essentially conflicting, and that can only act together while some idea or will altogether dominating keeps in abeyance the natural tendency. Already this inevitable divergence of the elements of that party may be seen as it appears on one great topic in the comparison of the views of different radical leaders on the subject of national finances. And while this is true, it is certain that the Southern Democrats have placed their party right for the future on the subject that is to determine the fate of many candidates, the reconstruction of the Southern States and the relative position of the different races of men under this Government.

The Relative Cost of Republican and Democratic Rule.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democracy are hard pressed for argument, or they would not so grossly exaggerate the value of the service rendered to their cause by the dismissed director of the Statistical Bureau. His published statement added nothing to our stock of knowledge. It presents a vast array of figures, with various interesting exercises in elementary arithmetic; but as a contribution to the store of facts relating to the financial condition of the country, it is worthless. What truth it does contain is a mere rehash from documents with which the public have long been familiar, while the alleged startling exposures over which the Democrats are exulting turn out, on examination, to be the conjectural estimates of a man who has no peculiar title to credence or respect. So far as ascertained facts are concerned, the issue is between Mr. Wells, whose industry and fidelity in conducting inquiries, and whose candor in setting forth results, have secured for him general confidence, and Mr. Delmar, whose egregious blundering even the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury found it necessary to rebuke. When passing from official data to the probable receipts and expenditures of a year which has yet nine months to run, this partisan statistician parades his *ipse dixit* as type head-line which is designed to catch the reader's eye, and, if possible, his subscription. The article is in Mr. Greeley's best advertising vein, and nothing short of the sorest distress in Mr. Sinclair's department could have prompted so vigorous an appeal to the charitable. The *Tribune* is announced by the editor to be "the largest, best, and cheapest weekly newspaper in America," "the necessity of the Farmer," with a large F, and "a Teacher and Preacher," whose teachings and preachings are made prominent by capitals. With all this, however, there is a conspicuous absence of the Humanity, the Combat Deepens, and the Men and Brethren business which the interior view of the *Tribune* office by a *Tribune* writer announced as inevitable indications that advertisements and postal currency therefor were becoming scarce. But as a compensation "we," "our," and "us" occur precisely forty-eight times in this editorial advertisement, compelling the conclusion that, after all, the plain English of Humanity is "we," that Men and Brethren are "us" and "our," and that even Potatoes, with a large P, and particularly the Potatoes from other people's patches, are representative of one phase of what "Ioility" calls patriotism. This "we" and "us" and "our" egotism may be necessary when the combat between Sinclair and the subscribers deepens, but the *World* no more needs to resort to such appeals to fill its treasury than it does to the Men and Brethren dodge, or the colored posters for colored readers. The *World's* enterprise is its advertisement and the evidence of its prosperity. The *World* is printed on at least fifty-two days in the year when the *Tribune* is not issued; we print a hundred supplements, filled with fresh intelligence and live matter, to the *Tribune's* one; and in the city where both journals are printed and both exert an immediate and direct influence, the voters who read the *World* outnumber those who read the *Tribune* more than two to one. The *Tribune* is, as it says it is, a Preacher, with the largest P possible, but it is not a teacher, or the total vote of its party in its own immediate bailiwick would be more than one-third of the vote of the party whose policy the *World* advocates. Nor can the *Tribune* be the "best *newspaper*" when it sedulously suppresses important news, as it often does, because it happens to conflict with the peculiar views of the Men and Brethren. But the *Tribune* has the right to resort to its own announced methods of appealing for succor and subscribers, and Mr. Greeley's latest editorial advertisement will no doubt be followed by the fall sowing of Mr. Sinclair's colored posters.

What Shall be Done With the Negro?

From the Louisville Courier.

Everybody has heard the story of the man who drew the elephant in a lottery. After the first flush of joy at his supposed good fortune was over, he began to consider what disposition he should make of the huge animal that threatened incontinently to eat him out of house and home, and of which he could make no possible use. The story, it will be remembered, goes on to tell of the trials and tribulations of the unfortunate wight with his newly-acquired property, which thus turned out an insupportable burden instead of a piece of good fortune, and which he would gladly have gotten rid of by making it a present to somebody but for the circumstance that he could induce no one to take it. Now we are disposed to consider the negroes very much in the light of the elephant drawn by the individual in question. They have been freed from their former condition of bondage, in which, by the way, they were really of some use, and turned loose upon the country; and now that the thing has been done past re-action, the question is, what shall be done with them?

It is useless now to discuss the wisdom of emancipating the negro. The fact that he is free is one which must be recognized; and we have got to make the best of the circumstance that we can. That he is proving a burden upon the nation most grievous to bear, and that he threatens to become still more so in the future, is but too apparent. The support of Sambo has cost the Government of the United States a mint of money each year since the period of his liberation, as the tax-payer's depleted pocket bears witness.

The enormous expense of maintaining the Freedmen's Bureau is but a trifling matter in comparison with the evils looming up in the future. As a rule, the negro is idle and self-indulgent. In his native Africa, and in the West India Islands where he has assumed his natural habits and condition, he does no work except when engaged in occupations that would scarcely be considered laudable among civilized and enlightened nations, but is content to lie all day in the shade of the orange or banana, waiting for the fruit to fall into his mouth. From the day of their emancipation in the United States the negroes have evinced a strong inclination to return to the instincts of their race as far as circumstances will admit of. In a great measure abandoning the industrious habits of the days of their servitude throughout the South, they have crowded into the towns, with little dependence for a livelihood except as they obtain it by alms or pilfering. Some of the towns and cities of our own State afford a striking illustration of this. The population of Lexington, for instance, has, since the close of the war, been nearly or quite doubled from the cause we allude to. The citizens of that place very naturally regard the acquisition as anything but a blessing; and those who look upon the great number of dusky faces that peer out upon them, go in what direction they may, cannot but consider it a marvel how they live. Since it is thus already with the negro, there is no reason for doubt that, unless something is speedily done to prevent it, the soil of America will, ere long, be cursed with a sort of pariah by all odds more objectionable than any other ever known in other lands.

But the unpleasantness of having a race of idle vagabonds among us, and being compelled to maintain them, is not by any means the most formidable feature of the subject. The negro, possessed as he is of strong animal passions and inferior intellect, is, in his new condition, peculiarly susceptible of evil influence. Those who are familiar with the character of the race, and conversant with its history, can be at no loss to form some conception of the evils that might be wrought through the instigation of bad and designing men. It is no light matter to have among us an inferior people, with bestial passions and instincts, capable of being aroused to turbulence, insubordination, and rapine at any time. It may be said, we know, by some, that the docility and tractableness thus far manifested by the majority of the Southern negroes should allay all such apprehensions. Let it not be forgotten, however, that the force of the habit of respect and obedience to their former masters is still upon them. Even that, as our readers are aware, has not been able to prevent numerous outrages in different parts of the South.

an offset to calculations based upon the experience of the last three years, his document becomes absurd. The contrast is then between the carefully compiled data of the Ways and Means Committee, fortified in regard to income by the opinions of the Commissioner of Revenue, and the predictions of a discredited official, manufactured to order. Our Democratic contemporaries are welcome to all the consolation they can derive from the latter source.

But the *World* goes a little too far when it parades Delmar as an authority in estimating "the cost of radical rule." The burden of the story is that the current fiscal year will end with a large deficit; the only corroboration of which is found in a remark of Mr. McCulloch, whose opposition to the Congressional policy extended to its measure of fiscal relief. The cost of Republican rule, however, is much too large a question to be disposed of in this summary way. To judge of it correctly, we must look at it first as a whole, ranging from the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the present time; and next as compared with the expenditures of the Democratic party under Mr. Buchanan. In neither aspect has the Republican party reason to shrink from an investigation.

The Republicans came into power the inheritors of embarrassing legacies left by their Democratic predecessors. They inherited a Treasury abandoned by Cobb without money or credit, and a Rebellion whose aggregate cost exceeded four thousand millions. They started, therefore, at a great disadvantage. Yet they succeeded in restoring credit to the Government, and in discharging debt, during the progress of the war, amounting to not less than $620,681,162. After the war, moreover, war expenditures continued. There were arrears of payment due to the army and navy, pensions earned in the war, State expenses to be refunded, and other items of a special character accruing from the Rebellion. Add these to the debt outstanding when Lee surrendered, and compare the aggregate with the debt now outstanding, and it will be found that since the spring of 1865 the Republican party has paid off $802,733,329. Such is its record in regard to the debt.

If these enormous payments, together with the debt remaining, are to be charged as "the cost of radical rule," it should never be forgotten that they are part of the cost of suppressing a Rebellion for which the Democratic party is largely responsible. The entire cost of the war might, indeed, be debited to the Democracy. Whether this be done or not, Republicans may point to the extent of the reduction of the debt, and the unparalleled rapidity with which it has been accomplished, as evidence of faithful and energetic stewardship on the part of their representatives. For the debt itself they are not responsible, but for its diminution they may fairly claim credit.

Nor have war expenditures and payments, on account of the debt, prevented attention to taxation. The reduction of taxes within three years, as compared with the maximum necessitated by the war, amounts to $167,000,000, of which $67,000,000 were abolished last session. This process of saving has been rendered possible by continual and unsparing retrenchment. The expenses of the War Degartment, which, for the year ending June 30, 1865, were $1,031,323,000, are for the current year $40,000,000; while the Navy Department expenses have been cut down from $123,000,000 to $17,300,000. If the scale which prevailed in the four years of Buchanan's administration were now adhered to, the army, instead of costing forty millions in greenbacks, would cost seventy millions in gold; while the navy expenditures would be nearly forty millions instead of the seventeen which Congress has appropriated.

These comparisons constitute, after all, the true test of Republican rule. Is Republican government cheaper or dearer than Democratic government? This is really the question to be met. We have answered it so far as it applies to two great channels of expenditure. We have shown that, notwithstanding inflated prices, the cost of carrying on the army and navy is at this moment less—taking everything into consideration—than under the last Democratic Administration. And the comparison may be pushed further without shaking the result. Thus, the civil list expenses, which were $45,790,058 under Buchanan, in 1860, averaged less than $25,000,000 under Lincoln, and have not averaged more than $42,000,000 under Mr. Johnson. The total cost of carrying on the Government under Buchanan, with a population of thirty millions, and prices resting on a hard money basis, exceeded seventy millions in gold, or, with gold at its present rate, about a hundred millions in greenbacks. The total now, with war prices still maintained, with a largely increased population, and with territories added, is but $106,818, 447, or less than seven millions more than the Democratic total; and next year it will be within the hundred millions. Republican rule, then, as it exists at this moment, with all the drawbacks consequent upon the war, is actually cheaper than Democratic rule, as exemplified under Buchanan's administration.

A Flaming Colored Poster.

From the N. Y. World.

A reputed writer on the *Tribune* has communicated, through one of the monthly magazines, the information that when funds in the *Tribune* office are failing Mr. Sinclair begins a broadcast sowing of colored posters throughout the country, and Mr. Greeley vigorously advertises the paper in its editorial columns. If this is so, the funds must be at an exceedingly low ebb just now, and this financial distress in the *Tribune* office fully accounts for the more than a column article in Wednesday's issue which announces the fact that the *Tribune* prints three editions, "each edition separate and distinctive," and consequently, by the peculiar logic of the *Tribune*, "they really form one journal." The same process of reasoning raises the claimed circulation of "240,000" copies in the article to "a half million" in the large

And here we are led to consider the negro in his political aspect, in which we cannot but regard him as a most dangerous element of society. In an evil hour the radical leaders bethought themselves of using the negro for political purposes. At the South, while intelligent white men have been disfranchised, negroes have, by the reconstruction policy, been endowed with citizenship, and constituted the ruling power. Utterly deficient in all knowledge of governmental theory, and the attributes that should pertain to citizenship, the African has been invested, so far as the radical party could invest him, with the political control of the Southern States. Now we think it probable, such are his habits of deference to his late master, that for the present he will not go far wrong; but who, we ask, can answer for the future?

The policy of the radical party tends to create a perfect equality in all respects between the negro and the white man, or rather, we should say, it inculcates the superiority of the negro. We will not insult our readers by supposing that any legislation or any policy can create an actual equality of the races. And yet if political equality and even supremacy are to be bestowed upon the negro, is it not contemplated, we ask, to legislate him also into social equality? We confess we have no fears that anything the radicals can do will bring about an amalgamation of races, but certainly what is occurring should make the American people anxious to prevent the possibility of ever having in the United States a miserable mongrel race like that of Mexico.

Hoffmanship—And what it Costs.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

For the information of our country readers who would like to know how much one term of Hoffman as Governor would cost the State, we give a few facts to show how much the city pays for Hoffman, and who gets the money. The following statement shows the amount of our annual tax for the support of the city government under various Mayors since 1860, and the rate per capita for our entire population:—

Year.	Tax.	Who Mayor.	Rate per capita.
1860	$9,758,507 85	Fernando Wood.	
1861	11,627,632 28	Fernando Wood.	13 42
1862	9 906 271 10	George Opdyke.	
1863	12,091,905 14	George Opdyke.	12 09
1864	13 705,092 86	C. G. Gunther.	13 70
1865	18,203,952 86	C. G. Gunther.	
1866	16,950,767 88	John T. Hoffman.	16 95
1867	22,176,878 83	John T. Hoffman.	22 17
1868	24,147 983 07	John T. Hoffman.	24 11

From the above it will be seen that under Mayor Opdyke, with a currency depreciated so as to average during his term (1862-3) only 70 cents on the dollar, the expenses of the city, in greenbacks, were no greater in the total, and somewhat less per head of the population, than they had been in gold during the last two years of Fernando Wood. In short, the two years of Opdyke cost less in gold than the two years of Wood by the difference between gold and currency on $21,000,000, or say $6,000,000. This cannot be due to rise in prices, because gold, the key of all prices, is lower. It is not caused by increase of population, because it is just twice as great *per capita*. We shall show that it is due to the operations of that gang of political thieves who have nominated John T. Hoffman for Governor. These operations cannot be termed stealing, because the word stealing expresses neither their turpitude nor their magnitude. As a new term seems to be needed, we brand them with at once the most appropriate and opprobrious epichet that occurs to us, viz., *Hoffmanship*. Hoffmanship is the coöperation of politicians to plunder the taxpayers in accordance with the forms of law. It is a school of ethics which teaches that governments are instituted among men in order that those who have charge of the treasury may make a "handsome thing" out of it. It is regarded a "handsome thing" in Hoffmanship if an official on a salary of $5000 a year can spend $30,000, and have a net surplus of $100,000 at the end of the twelvemonth. Larceny is a rude and unpolished form of Hoffmanship. It steals, but it leaves the law against stealing, plain and pure, on the statute book. Hoffmanship applies to the Legislature for an act specially authorizing what if done without its authority would be stealing. An honest man, or an officer who "sticks" at conscientious scruples, is rejected by "Hoffmanship" as an impracticable fool, a sort of political idiot. An officer who holds his tongue, pockets his indirect bribe, sticks at nothing, and stands by his friends, is promoted by Hoffmanship to be Recorder—Mayor—Governor.

To illustrate the operation of Hoffmanship we begin building a Court House in 1861, which ought honestly to have been completed two years ago for $2,000,000. It has already cost us nearly $5,000,000, is incomplete, and will cost us $7,000,000; $2,100,000 have been spent on it under the sanction of Mayor Hoffman. Who gets the wasted three, four, or five millions? Let us see. On September 16, 1861, the Board of Supervisors resolved to build it of marble. On the 23d of the same month one of the Supervisors, on private account, engaged a marble quarry at Sheffield for $1250, which he and his associates afterwards bought in fee for $3080, making their total investment $4330. Two responsible firms in this city offered to supply the entire marble for the building, one for $150,000, and the other for $125,000. The Court House Commissioners tried to get the marble thus in open market at the lowest terms. The Supervisors fought them, defeated them, and two years ago the city had already paid $420,000 for marble to the Supervisor who had taken up his residence at the Sheffield quarry, and to his associates. Soon after they sold the quarry for $800,000 more. Here was a nice little "plum" of $1,100,000 obtained "according to law" and to the science of Hoffmanship. Whatever share of it is wanted to help elect Hoffman we wager will be forthcoming. By the same policy of "Hoffmanship," the contract for the iron work was awarded privately, at far higher figures and to less responsible parties than could have been secured had the contracts been awarded, after due public competition, to the lowest bidder with respensible sureties. So of the other contracts.

On the same policy of "Hoffmanship" the sum of $108,209 32 was expended in supplying the armories of our city militia regiments with black walnut furniture, including such items as 48 black walnut chairs at $45 each. The further sum of $99,152 55 was expended on carpets, painting, plumbing, and other luxuries of camp life. By the same policy of Hoffmanship about $250,000 per annum are bled from the veins of the taxpayers, by one of Hoffman's principal adjutants, under pretense of publishing (?) the city's advertisements in a pretended newspaper called the *Transcript*, which has virtually no subscription list, and perhaps 2000 gratuitous circulation.

By the same policy of Hoffmanship the city was invited to pay eighty thousand dollars for the clerical labor of preparing the report and surveys of the Commissioners of Estimate on the opening of Church street. The same policy of Hoffmanship, after paying to its corporation counsel for salaries and clerk hire $25,000 a year, a sum equal to the salary of the President of the United States, and three times that of his Cabinet officers, still, in one period of twenty-two months, pays $44,611 50 in counsel fees to other lawyers, of whom one alone receives $21,727 50, and another $9775. The same policy of "steal and let steal" causes the Common Council to pay a noted politician, and supporter of Hoffman for Governor, $18,000 a year for the rent of premises not worth $6000, and neither fit nor occupied for the purposes for which the city is made to hire them.

Need we continue *ad nauseam* the enumeration of these multiplied schemes of robbery and plunder over which Hoffman and Hoffmanship preside? It is by these, with Hoffman as Lord of Misrule, that our taxes in New York have swelled from twelve millions of dollars per annum to twenty-four millions. Freemen of New York, do you want to see your annual revenues parcelled out among the harpies who are now fattening on our street contracts? Do you want to invest twenty millions in a State Capitol, after the manner in which we are building our Court House? Do you want to buy marble quarries for $1,500,000, which cost Hoffman's friends $4300? Do you want "Hoffmanship" to double the taxes of the State of New York, as it has already done those of the city? Are you eager to place the appointing and pardoning power of the State in the hands of one whom every creature of the rum power, every panderer to vice, and every political and professional thief, is working for with all his wicked might? If you do, elect John T. Hoffman! If you do not, choose John A. Griswold, and let us have a pure and honorable administration. This is a square fight between the honest men and the thieves. Upon which side do you stand?

TO HORSEMEN AND FARMERS.

DR. BOBB'S GREAT HORSE POWDER,

FOR GALLS, CUTS, OPEN SORES and BURNS.

Worst cases cured in from one to six days. NO CURE NO PAY.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

All orders addressed

DR. BOBB,

No. 54 North SIXTH street (third floor), Will be promptly attended to. 9 23 3mrp

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1843.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 3 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers. LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying a separation furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $ 00.

NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers' No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,

N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal, 10 2 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies. No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., 9 7 mwf4w Head Master.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,

will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1627 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwf1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 264 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 23 2m*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 8 19

GROCERIES, ETC.

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7 3rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class Board.

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders. Reference required. 9 11

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 3 13

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP, QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 10 29 3m 19

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 88, DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 5

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1 12

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 22 2m

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,

NEW ENGRAVINGS,

NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,

NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,

LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.

8 15 3 FREE GALLERY.

NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,

No. 714 CHESNUT STREET,

Has just received a choice selection of new CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, which are offered at moderate prices.

FRAMES, in gold and walnut, of every pattern.

10 1 3m No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

N. B. BOOK, STATIONERY, and PICTURE STORE.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 8 26 3

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 1008 FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MORE FRAUDS.—Chief Lamon, of the Detective police force, in the early part of the week received word that a council of Rebels and so-called Democrats had been convened in Baltimore, where plans were matured for the purpose of sending Maryland secessionists to this city to aid the Democracy in carrying the election. A number of leading Democrats of this city were present at that meeting, and assured their Baltimore friends that they would aid them in carrying out their devilish designs.

Mr. Lamon's information proved correct, for the trains from the Monumental City on Wednesday night were thronged with the roughs sent to this city to vote the Democratic ticket. The Chief was at the depot with a posse of men, and when the Plug-Uglies alighted from the cars a raid was made upon them, and ten of them were captured and locked up. Yesterday afternoon they were taken before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, where they gave the following names, residences, and occupations:—

Charles Hutchins, gas fitter, No. 26 Thompson street.

James Smythe; has charge of Democratic headquarters, lives at No. 6 Amity street.

George W. Morris, No. 85 Caroline street.

Joseph Peters, carpenter, No. 134 Asquith street.

John Rooney, huckster, No. 57 McKelvey street.

James Stanton, sailor boarding house keeper No. 98 Thames street.

Thomas Selvage, carpenter, No. 3 Jefferson street.

Robert Hays, can maker, No. 128½ Forrest street.

Albert Hergeshelmer, ship smith, No. 12 Blot street.

George Kenney, seaman, No. 22 Thames street.

The prisoners were defended by I. Newton Brown, assisted by two or three lesser lights of the Rebel Democracy. Mr. Brown took a most active interest in behalf of his friends, the like of whom the leaders of his party delight to honor.

The evidence which we print shows that the same prisoners, while on the train, beat Union soldiers, sang the Rebel air of "Bonnie Blue Flag," and cheered for their favorites, Seymour and Blair.

The first witness examined was Jacob H. Richardson, of No. 325 I street, Washington, clerk Supreme Court of the United States, who deposed that he came here on Wednesday evening; that he was badly injured while on the train; recognized Hutchins as among the number who sang the Rebel song of the "Bonnie Blue Flag;" after this they gave cheers for Seymour and Blair; several of the Boys in Blue cheered for Grant and Colfax; Hutchins knocked witness senseless with a club; the assault occurred just outside of Baltimore.

George D. Johnson, residing in Washington, D. C., saw the crowd come in and cheer for Seymour and Blair; then they sang the "Bonnie Blue Flag;" he recognized Hutchins, Rooney, and Peters as being in the party.

James T. Wormley, of Washington, testified that he was on the train coming from Baltimore, and saw Hutchins, Rooney, and Selvage in the cars cheering and singing.

William G. Crawford, residing in Washington, deposed that he recognized Peters and Selvage as being with the party who made the attack.

Policeman Kenny, First district, arrested Stanton; found a loaded revolver on his person; also arrested Morris and Rooney.

Chief Lamon testified that he ordered the arrest of defendants; that on Tuesday he received information to the effect that parties in Baltimore were arranging to send men here for the purpose of voting at the coming election; that two hundred were coming on Wednesday; and that he arrested the defendants as the persons who were mentioned in the description he had received.

Mr. Brown requested Mr. Lamon to make public the information.

Mr. Goforth, for the Commonwealth, said that it would be improper for the Chief to state who his informants were, as their lives would be in danger in case he should do so.

The alderman entertained the same view. He held all of the defendants for a further hearing on Monday.

On the arrival of the 2·25 A. M. train from Baltimore yesterday, the following parties were arrested:—John Denny, Daniel Murphy, George Shaffner, Jacob Brown, Michael Murray, William Brown, John Miller and George Shumrick, on suspicion of being a portion of the roughs who have been sent here for the purpose of voting the Democratic ticket.

One John Hessen yesterday made application to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for naturalization papers. He deposed that he was over forty years old; that he was under eighteen years of age when he arrived here from Ireland and that he had been in this country since 1849, thus showing that he was nineteen years old when he reached the United States, and not under eighteen, as he had sworn to. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, and was held to answer the charge of perjury.

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon. This was the business done:

Select Branch.—President Stokley was in the chair.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to appoint for service on election day next as many special officers as necessity or emergency may require was passed.

A petition from the Board of Fire Directors of the first fire district was offered by Dr. Kamerly. It protests against the reception of the vote of the Franklin Fire Company for assistant engineer.

Another was received from the Niagara Hose Co.

Both were referred to the Committee on Fire and Trusts.

An invitation to the Chamber to be present at the reception of the "Boys in Blue" was received and accepted.

A note was received from Chief Engineer Downey, of the Fire Department, announcing that as his secretary he had appointed Frank N. Wharton. The appointment was confirmed.

The quarterly statement of receipts and expenditures of the Girard estate was presented and referred.

A voluminous batch of petitions for gas and water, paving and grading, was now presented. They were referred in due course to the standing committees.

Mr. Fox, of the Committee on Election Divisions, offered resolutions as thus:

That hereafter the Fifth division of the Tenth ward shall vote at No. 1407 Race street; that the Sixth division of the Tenth ward shall vote at No. 218 north Fifteenth street; that the Sixth division of the Fifth ward vote henceforth at the northwest corner of Fifth and Powell.

Passed.

The Chamber approved the sureties of the new Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and then adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Joseph F. Marcer in the Chair.

Several communications and resolutions were received and referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Simpson offered a resolution for the building of a culvert on Main street, Manayunk. Referred.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution that the city departments be closed on Friday, the 2d day of October, out of respect to the National Soldiers' Convention, now in session in this city. Agreed to.

A resolution was offered providing for the opening of Diamond street, from Twentieth street to Turner's lane. Referred.

Mr. Harper, of the Finance Committee, reported several resolutions approving the sureties of certain supervisors and other officers. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Highways, presented a batch of reports recommending the grading and paving of certain streets and footways.

Also, one notifying the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway to alter a portion of their track. Agreed to.

A resolution was offered and agreed to granting the use of Independence Hall and square for the reception of General George B. McClellan, on the occasion of his expected visit to this city.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Highways to repave Walnut street, between Nineteenth and Twenty-first street. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

A resolution was received from Select Council instructing the Mayor to appoint a sufficient number of extra policemen to assist in preserving the peace on election day.

Mr. Hetzell moved to postpone. Lost—nays 30, yeas 8. The resolution was then concurred in.

Mr. Evans moved to reconsider the motion adopting the resolution granting the use of Independence Hall and square for the purpose of a reception to General McClellan. Lost—yeas 8, nays 20.

A resolution was offered changing the place of voting in the Seventh division of the Nineteenth ward. A motion was made to refer to committee. Lost—yeas 5, nays 26. The resolution was then agreed to. Adjourned.

SERENADE TO JUDGE BREWSTER.—Last evening a number of members of the Bar took coaches at the new Court House and proceeded to the residence of Judge F. Carroll Brewster, to tender him a serenade upon his safe return from Europe. Hassler's Band of twenty pieces accompanied the party, and enlivened the occasion with some of the choicest airs. Gustavus Remak, Esq., as chairman of the committee of arrangements, welcomed Judge Brewster back to his home, and assured him that all the members of the Bar held him in the highest estimation, both for his high character as a man and his eminent abilities as a jurist.

Judge Brewster responded to the compliment, his speech abounding with terms of gratitude for the high consideration manifested towards him by the members of the Bar, with whom he had such pleasant associations for a number of years.

The party returned to the city after partaking of the hospitalities extended, highly delighted with their trip.

KEYSTONE CLUB RIOTERS.—Last evening the members of the Keystone Club assembled at their headquarters, Chesnut street, below Sixth, and commenced very noisy demonstrations, insulting every one who wore a uniform of the Boys in Blue, and using most blasphemous and indecent language. A few of the soldiers would not stand their insults, and they drove the Copperheads into their den. In a short time a gang of Keystoners came out armed with axes, and made an indiscriminate assault upon every one within their reach. The police were quickly on the ground, and arrested the following rioters:—State Senator Morris J. Nagle, W. H. Murphy, with pistol; John Devine, with an axe; J. F. Cosfeldt, Joseph Ambrose, John McCunney, and W. H. Gillespie. They were all locked up at the Central Station for a hearing.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·57	MOON RISES	6·26
SUN SETS	5·41	HIGH WATER	3·22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	Sept. 19
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Sept. 22
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 23
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 23
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Sept. 25
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 25
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Sept. 26
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26
Java	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 3
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 3
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 3
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 3
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Oct. 3
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 6
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 7
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 10
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Oct. 2
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 5
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Oct. 6
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Oct. 8
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Oct. 20

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, Mobile, Cope Bros.
Brig Kosmos, Parsons, Boston, John Rommel, Jr.
Brig Sportsman, Morton, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Brig Aylesford, Minniss, St. John, N. B., Warren & Gregg.
Brig Manson, Gilkey, Portland, do.
Schr Hortensia, Norton, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, Providence, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr Morning, Ireland, Stonington, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Tomlin, Mystic, do.
Schr Glenwood, Lawrence, Fall River, do.
Schr G. W. Krebs, Carlisle, Baltimore, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr J. W. Allen, Doane, Boston, do.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr J. Maxfield, May, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Sarah Cobb, New Bedford, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr F. Keating, Daniels, Boston, Captain.
Schr Tremont, Young, Provincetown, Sinnickson & Co.
Barge Reading RR. No. 78, Filliman, Norwich, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 30, Bloomsbury, N. York, do.
St'r Decatur, Robinson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

N. G. barque Flora, Gramlin, 75 days from London, with mdse. to Henry Karsten.
N. G. barque Onkel, Homager, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Brig Thes. Walter, Robinson, 20 days from Serranas, in ballast to Moro Phillips.
Brig P. Larrabee, Crowell, from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Kosmos, Parsons, from New York.
Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, 5 days from Newbern, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr J. W. Allen, Doane, from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Ocean Bird, Truitt, 3 days from Pocomoke river, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Hortensia, Norton, from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Annie E. Derrickson, Tonnell, 2 days from Lewes, Del., with grain to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Frank Herbert, Chase, from New York, with salt to Calvin S. Crowell.
Schr War Eagle, Crowell, from New York, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.
Schr Yeoman, Laws, 5 days from Concord, Del., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Sewell, Bennett, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with bark to Collins & Co.
Schr Mary J. Fisher, Fisher, 5 days from Norfolk with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr F. Keating, Daniels, from Delaware Breakwater.
Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, from Boston.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Utility, Fargo, hence, at Providence 29th ultimo.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 30th ult.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston 30th ult.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 29th ultimo.
Steamship Roman, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 30th ult.
Barque Linda, Hewitt, sailed from Matanzas 21st ult., for New York.
Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, sailed from St. Jago 12th ult. for Bremen.
Barque Scud, Crosby, for Philadelphia, sailed from Denia 10th ult.
Barque Irma, Cummings, 13 days from Sagua, at New York 30th ult.
Brig George S. Berry, Fossett, 20 days from Zaza via Delaware Breakwater, at New York 30th ult.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, hence, at Zaza 13th ult., via Key West.
Brigs Annandale, Coombs, and Eurus, Wiley, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, hence, at Cardenas 24th ult.
Schrs N. Jones, from Matthias, for Philadelphia, and E. J. Heraty, hence for Beverly, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.
Schrs R. Blew, Peterson; Jas. Allderdice, Willetts, and Mary and Eliza, Whiting, hence, at Boston 30th ultimo.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 30th ult.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street. WM. T. HOPKINS,

9 3 3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY. TRENTON, Sept. 29, 1868.

On and after October 5, the through toll on anthracite coal will be as follows:—

On that passing through from the outlet at New Hope to New Brunswick, forty-three (43) cents per ton.

On that passing through from Bordentown to New Brunswick, including steam towage:—

From Fairmount to New York, seventy-two (72) cents per ton.

From Richmond to New York, sixty-seven (67) cents per ton.

Without steam towage:—

By barges and boats towed by steam, sixty (60) cents per ton.

By sailing vessels, forty (40) cents per ton.

JOHN G. STEVENS, Engineer and Superintendent.

9 30 3t

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, and NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, held September 10, 1868, a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 19th inst., and remain closed until the 1st of October. A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

9 11 f4t

OFFICE M'CLINTOCKVILLE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 427 WALNUT Street PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, October 6, at 12 o'clock, Noon. ALBERT L. KERN, Secretary.

9 25 8t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

MESSRS. STEWART & CO., Upholsterers, Brooklyn, N.Y., state, in regard to Elastic Sponge, that they "furnished several churches with cushions to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, after putting it to the thousand and one tests of Church Committees. 8 3 mwf§

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF!

TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

LEASE, FIXTURES, AND STOCK *FOR SALE.*

Established Twenty-Seven Years,

(TEN OF WHICH IN PRESENT LOCATION.

The undersigned announces to the public that he will sell, at and

BELOW COST,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF

SILKS, RIBBONS, SATINS, RUCHES VELVETS, FLOWERS, Etc.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES, IMITATION LACES, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS.

TO BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST.

TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.

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No. 1004 CHESNUT St.,

9 7mwf 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THIRTY DAYS

I WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE THE

SURPLUS STOCK,

Brought from the Old Store,

CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT

AT THE NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street,

TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

4 6mwf6m JAMES M'MULLAN.

CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods.

We will cut FINE SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES in such quantities as will best suit their sales, and convenience, at the regular wholesale rates.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

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An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 23 5p

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WE OPEN TO-DAY NEW LINES OF

RIBBONS, SATINS, AND VELVETS FOR

MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMING PURPOSES.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, CRAPES, LACES, and a general assortment of MILLINERY GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. H. & D. STERN,

9 23 wfm1m No. 724 ARCH Street.

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MRS. M. A. BINDER,

NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,

IMPORTER OF

LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.

French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns. Jouvin's Kid Gloves. Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares.

Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm24t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Respectfully announce that their stock of

WOOLLENS,

FOR MEN'S, LADIES' AND BOYS' WEAR,

IS COMPLETE.

We especially invite the Ladies to call and see our extensive assortment of

FABRICS FOR MANTLES, SACQUES, and WALKING SUITS,

From a Velveteen to a Montagnac Velvet Cloth.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

We have every style, from a mixed Coating to the FINEST CHEVIOT.

BOYS' WEAR in endless variety. 9 24 1m rp

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

BOYS' CLOTHING STORE

IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine

Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,

Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.

An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

9 4 fsm2m TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

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E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with

A CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 8 tuftf PHILADEDPHIA.

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WALL PAPERS.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR

IMMENSE STOCK OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.

NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-clas workmen sent to any part of the country,

HOWELL & BOURKE,

Corner of FOURTH and MARKET

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THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS OF THE

WOOD HANGING COMPANY,

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 8 mwfsmrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the Press of

CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER,

Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET STREET.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, SEPT. 21, 1868,

1. A HISTORY OF THE NEW SCHOOL, and of the questions involved in the disruption of the Presbyterian Church in 1838. By Samuel J. Baird, D. D. 12mo cloth, $2.

2. CHILDREN WITH THE POETS. By Harriet B. McKeever, author of "Twilight Musings," "Sunshine," "Edith's Ministry," "Woodcliff," "Flounced Robe," etc. etc. 12mo, cloth, $1·50.

3. CALLAMURA. A Novel. By Julia Pleasants. 12mo, cloth, $1·75.

4. THE BACHELOR OF SALAMANCA. Translated from the French by the author of "Gil Blas," "Devil on Two Sticks," etc. etc. By James Townsend, 2 vols., 18 mo., cloth, $1·50.

IN PRESS AND WILL BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY

I. THE VON TOODLEBURGS; or, The History of a very Distinguished Family. An Historical Novel. By F. Colburn Adams. With illustrations from original designs, 12mo, cloth.

II. A TREATISE ON THE HORSE'S FEET, their Diseases and how to treat them. By Dr. L. A. Braley, Chief Veterinary Surgeon U. S. A. With sixty-five engravings, illustrating the horse's foot in all its points; as well as the diseases to which it is incident. 440 pages, 8vo.

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IV. LIFE'S LOTTERY; OR, LIFE AND ITS AIMS. A novel. 12mo, cloth.

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XII. THE LITTLE CHILD'S FABLE BOOK. Arranged progressively in words of One, Two, and Three Syllables, with Sixteen Illustrations. By Georgina Bowers. Engraved by Joseph Swain. 8mo. Cloth. Extra.

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A most touching and beautiful story. The book is full of pathos, and we would commend it to our readers, old and young.—*Weekly Review.*

The American Sunday School Union, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia; No. 599 BROADWAY, New York. 9 30 wfs9t

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TAPESTRIES,
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1868. FALL. 1868.

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At such prices as will INSURE SPEEDY SALES to close our copartnership.

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EXTRAORDINARY!

Philadelphia vs. All-England.

United States vs. All-England.

ATHLETIC vs. All-England.

These International Matches will open on SATURDAY NEXT, October 3, at 11 A. M., and close on MONDAY, October 12.

FIRST MATCH, October 3, 5, 6.

Twenty-two Americans, of Philadelphia, vs English Professional.

SECOND MATCH, October 8, 9, 10.

Twenty-two of All United States vs. English Professionals.

THIRD MATCH, October 12.

Athletic Nine vs. English Professionals.

TO BE PLAYED ON THE GERMANTOWN CLUB GROUND.

Take cars at Ninth and Green.

Trains at 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, and 4 will stop opposite Cricket Field. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Admission to Ground.....$·50
Season Tickets.....2·00
Season Tickets, with reserved seat on covered platform.....5·00

NOTE.—No season or reserved seat tickets are transferrable.

Tickets for sale at CHAS. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street, and at JOSEPH PARKER'S, MAIN Street, Germantown.

The Germania Band has been engaged.

Restaurant and Refreshments on the Ground. 9 21

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THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 2,
BENEFIT OF
MAD'LLE MARIE BONFANTI,
AND
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the Beautiful Legendary Romantic Drama,
UNDINE.
UNDINE.
The theatre entirely crowded from pit to dome.
FAREWALL OF BONFANTI,
Immense rush for secured seats!
A GREAT FAREWELL WEEK.
Delight at the
BEAUTIFUL WATER LILY BALLET.
Great enthusiasm over the
CARNIVAL DE VENISE.
Unmistakable pleasure of everybody with the
NEW SONGS FROM BARBE BLEU.
NEW SONGS FROM BARBE BLEU.
Farewell of all the Company. Remember the very last week! Secure your seats!
ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 50 cents. | Orchestra, $1. Family Circle, 25 cents.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF MAD'LLE SOHLKE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
ONLY UNDINE MATINEE.
MONDAY, October 5,
BOUCICAULT'S DRAMA, "FOUL PLAY."
Secure seats six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8.
LAST COMEDY NIGHT BUT ONE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 2,
Buckstone's comedy entitled
LEAP YEAR; OR, THE LADIES' PRIVILEGE
Miss O'Leary.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Aided by the Full Company.
After which THE SWISS SWAINS.
R. setta.....Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Swig.....Mr. R. CRAIG
MONDAY—LOTTA—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 2,
BENEFIT OF MRS F. W. LANDER,
who will appear for the
FIRST TIME IN PHILADELPHIA,
In Mrs. Frances Kemble's translation of Schiller's great historical tragedy of
MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS.
Mary Stuart.....Mrs. F. W. LANDER
In rehearsal, Reed's tragedy of
MARIE ANTOINETTE, QUEEN OF FRANCE.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS
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SECOND WEEK, AND IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GRAND DUCHESS.
THIRD WEEK OF THE DUTCH COMEDIAN,
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First week of THE TERPSICHOREAN WONDER,
MASTER STEVIE ROGERS. 9 28 6t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
CARL SENTZ'S
GRAND ORCHESTRA MATINEES,
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM Oct. 11.
Subscription Tickets, admitting to thirty Concerts, $5.
Package of four Tickets.....$1.
Single Admission.....50 cents.
Can be had at Boner's store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, where engagements may be made for Concerts, Commencements, Private Parties, etc. 10 1

MR. THUNDER'S CHORAL CLASS WILL hold their FIRST REHEARSAL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7.
A few vacancies yet to be filled. Applicants will please apply to Mr. THUNDER, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at No. 230 S. FOURTH Street. 9 28 6t*

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

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Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.

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FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1004 Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to

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FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

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ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868.

The City in Danger, and How to Save It.

There is great danger that the Republicans will not carry the city of Philadelphia on Tuesday week. There is at present a strong possibility that we will be defeated. It may be asked, "What! do you mean to say that the atrocious doctrines of Seymour and Blair command the support of a majority of our people?" We answer without hesitation, No! If the real sentiment of the citizens could be obtained at the polls, Philadelphia would give ten thousand majority for Tyndale. But unless some measures of the most decisive kind are taken, it will matter little what may be the real sentiments of the people. There have been going on in Philadelphia frauds so unblushingly outrageous and criminal, that we pause in astonishment at the daring of the attempts made. The wishes of the legal voters will not matter one jot or one tittle in deciding the result, unless measures of great magnitude be at once put into operation, and with a firmness and a vigilance without ceasing the forgers and perjurers be brought to justice. It seems that now every hour reveals some new scheme, and it would take as many heads as Hydra to detect, as many eyes as Argus to watch, and as many hands as Briareus to throttle these countless villanies. The audacity of the proceedings is without a parallel. The very fountain-head of official dignity and purity is assaulted, and the Supreme Court of the State is used as an engine to cover these breakers of the law. Not only has one man vouched for fifty, not only has it been proved that oaths have been taken which were perjury, but it has gone far, far beyond that point of degradation. Certificates of naturalization, bearing the seal of the Court and signed with the name of the Prothonotary, are on the street, *with blanks left for filling in the names of such parties as should need them.* The unlimited character of such a fraud as this will strike any observant man. If there be out twelve of these blanks, why not twelve hundred, or twelve thousand, for that matter? If Mr. Snowden will allow one blank such as those found to leave his hands, if he will seal and sign one paper before it is filled up and sworn to, he would with equal conscience issue a thousand; and what guarantee have the public that a thousand have not been issued? If twelve are found on one rough, is it not possible, yes probable, that there are many hundreds in their possession of this character? As long as the fraud was restrained to the issuing of papers to perjurers, and keeping a record of the number issued, then we could have some sort of data, feeble as they were on which to base calculations, but this new feature has no bounds, no checks, no possible means of calculation. Of the explanation which Mr. Snowden may attempt to give of the existence of such papers, we do not presume to speak. Any excuse would be futile. It may be that he has been deceived, but deception shows culpable negligence, and negligence in his position is a crime morally, if not legally. Or it may be that both the seal and signature are forgeries. In either case it is of vital importance that the case be investigated. From all points of the compass, it would seem, are coming false voters to our city. We *know* that several hundred have come from New York, and nearly three hundred in the troop from Baltimore. In view of the desperate attempts which the Democracy intend to make to carry the election, we may ask is there law in this land? Have we degenerated into a State like New York, where Republicans fear to move? At the time of election let the Republicans challenge fearlessly, and, we say it advisedly, if wrong is done them justice will be meted out to every man who dares to encroach upon their rights. It will be a sad day for those who interfere with the people's rights, when they come before the Courts to give an account of their misdeeds, and for every one of them they will have to give an account.

Supreme Court Frauds. — This morning, in the Supreme Court, at the suggestion of Judge Sharswood, a rule was asked for against Mr. Snowden. By this, after the evidence submitted, it is not intended to imply that Mr. Snowden has been himself criminal in the matter, but it is to see if his subordinates have been equally faithful. We expect confidently that Judge Sharswood, with a sincere desire to vindicate the honor of the Court, will grant the rule. It is only a preparatory motion, and will tend to the exposure of the fraud. If it is not granted, it would imply to the public that a full investigation was denied.

What is the Debt?—Judge Kelley thus eloquently answers the query:—It is the unpaid balance of the cost of maintaining the life and unity of your country. It is the comparatively small sum remaining due of the cost of preventing the establishment on the American continent of two great military republics, each of which would have drafted the first-born of every household for its standing army or navy. It is the unpaid balance of the cost of securing to the American people perpetual peace in lieu of what the Democracy proposed—incessant war or armed neutrality, such as the States of Europe maintain. Mr. Seymour, you prove that you little know the American people by the expression to Mr. Ingersoll of your belief that while remembering the great price they have already paid for the execution of this beneficent work, they will regard the debt and taxes to which they find themselves subjected as grievances to be deplored. Ah, sir, yonder tottering old man walks in poverty and adversity because your Southern Rebellion required him to send forth to die in battle or in pestilential prisons of the South the stalwart sons whose presence would have made the close of his life calm and roseate. And yonder pale-faced woman, an American mother, whose husband sleeps in an unrecognized grave in the far South, and who, while he lived, knew not toil—her struggle is now that the children of her hero husband shall have the advantages of our free institutions, and be prepared to die, if other Davises and Seymours arise, as their father died, in defence of country, Constitution, and the rights of man. These myriads of men with empty sleeves, or who lean on crutches—think you that they murmur at the taxes they pay? No! Their glory in having performed their duty like men and rejoice that the privilege was given them of proving their readiness to die in so sacred a cause.

The Academy of Music.—If all that we are told is true, the history of the Italian Opera, both in Europe and the United States, is a long record of pecuniary disaster to the managers who have endeavored to cater to the taste of the public in this branch of art. The Grand Opera in Paris, although heavily subsidized by the Government, and largely patronized by the nobility and wealthy classes has ruined every manager who undertook to carry it on. The same story is told of London and other cities, and an impressario who will confess to having made money out of the Italian Opera is such a rarity that he deserves to have a monument erected to his memory when he leaves this mundane for another sphere, where publics are not capricious, and where *divas* do not demand higher salaries than the receipts will cover. Doubtless many of the rumors on this point are exaggerated; but when the cry of the sufferers is so constant it can scarcely be otherwise than that they have good cause for complaint.

The Philadelphia Academy of Music is one of the finest opera houses in the world, and it is a satisfaction to know that it is an exception to the general rule as a pecuniary investment. For a long time the stock of the Academy was far below par, but of late years it has increased in value and is now held at a premium. The Academy, it is true, is used for all kinds of exhibitions, and a comparison with those establishments which are solely devoted to operatic performances is scarcely fair. Good management in the financial department, however, could alone have prevented the institution from being a burden on the shoulders of the stockholders and directors. It was never contemplated by those who built the Academy that they would derive any pecuniary advantages from it themselves, but their idea was rather to furnish Philadelphia with a first-class place of amusement, and to place her on a par with the other great cities of the world in this respect. Whatever profits have hitherto been derived from the receipts of the Academy have been devoted to paying off incumbrances, improving the property, and increasing the stock of scenic appliances. The public taste for the better class of amusements is increasing every year, and there is every reason to believe that the entertainments at the Academy will pay even better in the future than in times past. As far as the Italian Opera is concerned, we believe that it has been supported more liberally in Philadelphia than in almost any other city; and we doubt whether any manager who has put operas on the stage in good style at our Academy of Music, with competent singers, has ever lost money by the operation.

Crime in France.—Some interesting statistics of crime in France are given in a report published by the Marine and Colonial Departments. On December 31, 1867, the number of convicts in the "Bagne," of Toulon, was 1016. During the same year 1128 new convicts were sent in and 1706 came out. Out of these, 58 died in the hospital, 2 were drowned, 1 was smothered, 32 left, having 'done their time," 24 were pardoned, and 30 obtained commutation; 26 sexagenary convicts were transferred to a prison, according to the law; 426 were transferred to Guiana and 1100 to New Caledonia; 5 escaped, and 1 was taken to a madhouse. Of the 1016 convicts at Toulon at the end of 1867, 885 had been sentenced to hard labor for a fixed period and 131 for life. The duration of punishment for the former was as follows:—One sentenced to less than 5 years; 569 sentenced from 5 to 10 years; 68 from 11 to 15; 220 from 16 to 20; 6 from 21 to 30; and 1 from 31 to 40 years. As to the different sorts of crimes, 465 individuals had been condemned for theft, 167 for murder, 112 for rape, 45 for assassination, 45 for incendiarism, 11 for forgery 10 for uttering false coinage, 10 for poisoning, 5 for assaults, 3 for parricide, 2 for fraudulent bankruptcy, 1 for bigamy, 1 for military crime, and 138 for several of the above-named crimes. Now, as to the age, social condition, and degree of learning of the convicts, the report gives the following information:—50 were aged from 16 to 20; 340 from 21 to 30; 269 from 31 to 40; 221 from 41 to 50; and 136 from 51 to 59. There were 561 bachelors, 377 married men, and 70 widowers 528 convicts knew neither how to read nor write; 313 had an imperfect knowledge of reading and writing; 170 possessed a complete knowledge of the same; and 5 had enjoyed a superior education. The professions of the various convicts are thus detailed:—273 plough laborers or gardeners, 151 workmen, 38 servants, 37 shoemakers, 23 cart or cab drivers, 19 shepherds, 16 bakers, 16 clerks or employers, 48 fishermen or seamen, 24 tailors, etc. Algeria alone furnished 242 convicts out of the 1016 mentioned in the report; foreign countries gave birth to 84, and the department of the Seine furnished only 44

How Kings are Buried.—Some interesting particulars are given in the London *Times* of various royal interments. The body of Henry I was buried at Reading. Stephen was buried at Feversham Abbey; but at the Dissolution his body was taken up and thrown into the river. Henry II was interred in his royal habit and with his crown, in the Abbey of Fontevrault. Richard II was buried with his father, clad as represented in his effigy. In 1797 the tomb of King John, at Worcester, was opened. His head was covered with a monk's cowl as a passport through purgatory. The body of Henry III was laid in the coffin of the Confessor; Edward I was buried with his royal robes; Henry V, at Canterbury, without these insignia. At the end of the fourteenth century the custom of burying in royal costume was discontinued, and an effigy on the coffin exhibited instead. At different times the tombs of Edward IV and Richard II have been opened, and in 1813 that of Charles I. The severed head justified the portraits of Vandyke. The coffin of Henry VIII has been violated, and only a mere skeleton remains. At different times the national love of purloining relics has led to the theft of a lock of hair, or the abstraction of some curiosity, but the remains of the kings have been generally carefully preserved, and in this respect the English have an advantage over their Gallican neighbors, who played at football in the streets of Paris with the skulls found in the ravished tombs of St. Denis.

Notre Dame.—Some one has amused himself by counting the average number of visitors to the church of Notre Dame. They amount to 1500 per day, 1000 of them being foreigners. Out of the 1500, 200 ascend the towers, and 500 visit the "Tresor," the religious and historical objects of interest that are shown in the vestry. According to the same statement, it has been ascertained that, out of the 200 who mount the towers, 150 are furnished with telescopes or opera glasses, 30 have maps of Paris, and 10 carry Victor Hugo's celebrated description of "Paris a Vol d'Oiseau." English men and women form the majority of the visitors; next come Germans, French, and Spaniards.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ EUROPE HAS NO FLOWER, AND, therefore, no floral extract equal in fragrance to the "FLOR DE MAYO." Its living odor, as it is lifted in the air of the tropics, is rendered perpetual in PHALON'S new perfume for the handkerchief bearing his name. Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of SEVENTH.

Established 1814. Incorporated 1855.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

The accumulated advantages which over TWENTY-FOUR YEARS have given us, and the improvements recently introduced, render the instruction at this institution unequalled.

BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches,
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental,
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,
BUSINESS PRACTICE, ETC.

Separate instruction. Students received at any time and not limited to set hours. Diplomas awarded on graduation.

DAY AND EVENING INSTRUCTION.

Circulars may be obtained at the College.

The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual for sale. Price, $1.50. 10 2 fstuthtf

☞ CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED FEEL called upon, on observing the false and outrageous notice in the "Press" and "Bulletin" of yesterday, announcing Governor Swann's arrival in Philadelphia, to make the following statement. Governor Swann, in company with General Latrobe, left Baltimore in the 2½ train, to answer a pressing call from the people of Wilmington to address them on that evening, and intended to remain in that city until the following day. The Governor, on arriving in Wilmington, was met by Dr. Swann and John Hulme, Esq., of this city, who induced him, after he had spoken, to return with them to Philadelphia by the half-past 10 train. The Governor entered the cars at the hour stated, and proceeded with the gentlemen above named to Philadelphia, where he was met by L. P. Ashmead, Esq., with a carriage, and drove direct to the residence of Dr. Swann. If any such party as that spoken of in the "Press" and "Bulletin" were in that train, it was entirely without the knowledge of Governor Swann, who was passing through Philadelphia to meet certain engagements to speak in the State of Pennsylvania.

L. P. ASHMEAD,
JOHN HULME,
W. C. SWANN.
1t

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Come, Soldiers! Come, Sailors!
Come, clever civilians!
Come, brave men and true men,
By thousands and millions!
For sailors and soldiers
Declare their intention,
These days of October,
To meet in convention.

Come on, and be happy,
This time of ELECTION:
Come, see our fine garments,
And make your selection.
We've just what is wanted
For soldiers or sailors;
Try ROCKHILL & WILSON,
THE PEOPLE'S GREAT TAILORS!

To make a long story short, let us add, that we will be glad to see the soldier, the sailor, the merchant, the preacher, the schoolmaster, the provision dealer the butcher, the baker the candlestick maker, and everybody else who needs good clothing to wear in this present autumnal election time. CHEAP! GOOD!! ELEGANT!!!

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Return Train for the Boys in Blue.

A Special Train will leave

Berks Street Depot on Saturday, October 3,

At 7·45 A. M.,

To connect with the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Railroad for points North of Bethlehem, and with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Easton.

Train for FORT WASHINGTON leaves at 12 o'clock instead of 11·30 P. M. TO-NIGHT, October 2.

ELLIS CLARK,

1t AGENT.

PHILADA. AND READING RAILROAD.

For the accommodation of persons wishing to witness the TORCHLIGHT PARADE,

AN EXTRA PASSENGER TRAIN

WILL LEAVE DEPOT,

THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Sts.,

FRIDAY, October 2,

AT 12 O'CLOCK MIDNIGHT.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN,
NORRISTOWN,
PHŒNIXVILLE

And all intermediate points. 2t

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

RESERVED SEATS ON PLATFORM FOR EACH DAY OF CRICKET WEEK can be secured at

TRUMPLER'S,

No. 926 CHESNUT Street.

RESERVED SEATS FOR THE DAY will also be sold at Ticket Office at Cricket Field. 10 2 2t

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,

N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,

Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and trades in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.

9 25 1m5p E. S. HALL, CASHIER.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, 50 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above Frankford, stone house, and near Tacony. Mansion house, coach house and dwellings, to let. Apply on the premises, or to R. WHITAKER, No. 619 LOCUST St. 10 2 2t*

POLITICAL.

GRANT AND COLFAX!

Grand Demonstration

IN HONOR OF THE

"BOYS IN BLUE."

ORDER NO. 1.—All Ward Organizations, "Grant and Colfax Clubs," "Tanner Clubs," "German Campaign Clubs," "Republican Invincibles," "Campaign Club of 1860 and 1868," and other organized bodies, will assemble at 7½ o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING, October 2d, to participate in the Grand Demonstration in honor of the Soldiers and Sailors. The Chief Marshal therefore announces the following General Orders:

First—The procession will consist of five divisions, which, preparatory to the moving of the whole column, will rendezvous as follows:

First—Republican Invincibles will form on Carpenter street, right resting on Broad, facing east.

The Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh Wards will form on Broad street, right resting on Christian street, facing south.

The First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Twenty-sixth Wards will form on Thirteenth street, right resting on Christian street, facing south.

The Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards will form on Twelfth street, right resting on Christian street, facing south.

The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards will form on Eleventh street, right resting on Christian street, facing south.

The Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards, and other Grant and Colfax Clubs, will form on Tenth street, right resting on Christian, facing south.

The "Campaign Club of 1860 and 1868," under the Marshalship of Col. William B. Mann, will form on Ninth street, right resting on Christian, facing south.

Second—The procession will move at 8½ P. M., precisely.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Marshals of the various Districts:

William H. Barnes and William H. Ruddiman will have charge of the First District.

Second District—Col. Wm. McMichael.
Third District—Isaac A. Sheppard.
Fourth District—George A. Smith.
Fifth District—T. Elwood Johnson.

SPECIAL AIDS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Special Aids:

Henry W. Gray,	Robert C. Tittermary,
Henry Bumm,	Wm. M. Griener,
William R. Leeds,	H. R. Kern,
Benj. B. Brown,	Joseph W. Bullock,
Charles O'Neill,	Thompson Reynolds.

The Marshals and Special Aids will report to the Chief Marshal, mounted, at BROAD and CHESTNUT Streets, at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

WM. H. KERN,
1t CHIEF MARSHAL.

GRANT, COLFAX, MYERS, AND KELLEY.

Republican Mass Meeting, Third Congressional District.

The citizens of the Third Congressional District will assemble in Mass Meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, October 3, at 8 o'clock, at FRANKFORD ROAD and GIRARD AVENUE.

The meeting will be addressed by
HON. LEONARD MYERS,
HON. R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, and others

Fourth Congressional District.

The citizens of the Fourth Congressional District will assemble in Mass Meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at BROAD and PARRISH Sts.

The meeting will be addressed by
HON. WM. D. KELLEY,
COL. JOHN W. FORNEY,
HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
CHRISTIAN KNEASS, Esq.,
A. WILSON HENSZEY, Esq.

The various Political Organizations are invited to participate. By order of the Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER,
10 2 2t Chairman Committee on Meetings.

☞ "BOYS IN BLUE" ACKNOWLEDGMENT—JOSEPH W. BULLOCK acknowledges the following contributions for the entertainment of the "Boys in Blue," on the occasion of their National Convention, received September 30, 1868:—

Elliott & Dunn	$25·00
James Jewett	5·00
J. Toosaig	5·00
Caleb Milne	5·00
Thomas Tucker	10·00
Brooks, Miller & Co	10·00
G. English	5·00
C. E. Caghorn	5·00
Seville Scofield	5·00
Dr. Lewis	10·00
William M. Griener	25·00
T. W. & M. Browne & Co	25·00
J. W. Gaskill	5·00
I. S. Moore	5·00
J. Reynolds & Co	10·00
Frank Milne	5·00

Received October 1, 1868:—

Henry Carson	10·00
B Hooley	25·00
Billington & Co	10·00
F. Steele	10·00
Griswold & Co	5·00
W. H. Larned	5·00
John Farelra	10·00

Further donations can be sent to Nos. 40 and 42 S. FRONT Street. 1t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,

ORDER No. 13.

I. The Club will assemble FRIDAY, October 2, 1868, at 6·30 P. M., SHARP, to participate in the Grand Torchlight Procession in honor of the Boys in Blue.

II. This being the great demonstration of the GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN, every member will be expected to be in line.

III. The order to RETURN OUR TORCHES TO HEADQUARTERS must be complied with in time for this parade.

By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals.

10 1 2t

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN

UNION LEAGUE MEETINGS,

BROAD STREET,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION

OF OUR

Soldiers, Sailors, and Citizens,

ADDRESSES BY OUR

DISTINGUISHED COMMANDERS

AND

WAR GOVERNORS. 10 1 2t

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and cheapest MUSLIN HOUSE in the city.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all MUSLINS by the piece, at the regular wholesale prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES

MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of

PILLOW MUSLIN,
WIDE SHEETING,
FINE SHIRTING,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARKWRIGHT,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER.
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

TEN CASES OF CANTON FLANNELS.

The best makes, such as
ELLERTON'S,
AMOSKEAG,
HAMILTON, AND
LACONIA.

To persons not fully acquainted with the best kinds of Canton Flannels to buy, we can recommend the above brands as the best goods in the market.

We have Canton Flannels ranging in price from Twelve and a half Cents to Fifty Cents per yard. 1t

1868.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—

An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO

Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.

LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

9 26 3m 8p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

ATTRACTIVE STYLES in the most VARIED ASSORTMENT we have ever offered, ranging from

31 cents to $1·75 per yard,

FROM A RECENT FRENCH SALE.

POPLINS

AND

ALL-WOOL REPS,

From 50 cents to $1·50 per yard.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET,

9 26 fstusmrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF

HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES,

AND

SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

SHEPPARD,

VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to their

FALL STOCK

OF

NEW LINENS

AND

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS

NOW OPENING,

Purchased for Cash at Greatly Reduced Prices,

Comprising all the different varieties and widths

Heavy Linen Sheetings,
Heavy Pillow Linens,
Real Barnsley Table Damask,
Table Napkins and Doylies,
Table Cloths, with Napkins to Match,
Damask Towels and Towelings,
Embroidered Piano and Table Covers,
Striped and Plaid Table Coverings,
Fine Marseilles Quilts, very elegant,
Rich Cretonne and Furniture Chintzes.

ALSO,

SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS

All-Wool and Extra widths, for best family use.

MEDIUM BLANKETS,

For Hotels, Public Institutions, etc. etc.

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS.

FLANNEL, MUSLINS, Etc.

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

9 21 mwf6trp PHILADELPHIA.

SILK CLOAK VELVETS,

BEST MAKES.

Velveteens,
Bright Plaid Cloths,
Velvet Cloths,
Plush Astrachans,
Blue, White, and Scarlet Cloths,

SILK PLUSHES,

With a great variety of CLOTHS of the latest styles.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

6 15 PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NOW OPEN.

OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

Table Linens,
Extension Table Cloths,
Napkins and Doylies.

HOTELS SUPPLIED AT IMPORTERS' PACKAGE RATES. 9 30 wfm2

SILKS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

HAS NOW OPEN

BLACK SILKS,

FROM MEDIUM TO SUPERFINE QUALITY.

CHANGEABLE SILKS,
HEAVY CORDED SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
Light Silks for Evening Dresses,

SELECTED FROM THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. 8 26 rp

PAPER.

50 TONS 50 TONS

Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,

OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,

6 1mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers,
Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street.

AMERICAN ALOE,

MEDICAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.

An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his whole interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vixenish soils."

$1·50 a bottle; six for $7·50.

Homœopathic Pharmacy for sale. Open evenings.

BROWN & KOLLOCK,
10 2 No. 1201 RIDGE Avenue.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

A Collector in Hot Water—How to Distribute Custom House Patronage—The Pacific Mail Carrying Awards.

The Troubles of the Chicago Clergy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Post-Office Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The contract for printing postage stamps, the award of which was postponed by Postmaster-General Randall till October 1, has not yet been awarded. The contract for transporting the overland mail to California expired on the 30th September. Some time last summer it was awarded to a party who has since thrown it up, finding he had taken it at too low a figure. The Postmaster-General has the matter under consideration, and will probably give the contract to the next highest bidder. This is a most important service, and cannot be delayed on account of the failure of contractors to fulfil their bargains, and justifies the department in making other arrangements forthwith to keep up communication with the Pacific States.

Custom House Patronage.

Collector Smythe, of New York, with a bevy of politicians of that city, arrived this morning to make some terms with the President and Secretary McCulloch in regard to the distribution of patronage in the New York Custom House, which just now keeps Smythe in hot water.

FROM CHICAGO

The Clerical Troubles—Destructive Fire—Grain Panic.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—A meeting was called at St. Paul's Catholic Church last night, to express sympathy with Dr. McMullen in his controversy with Bishop Duggan, but the new pastor forbade the church being opened. Considerable excitement was caused by this, and arrangements were made for a meeting of the congregation elsewhere next Saturday.

The loss by last night's fire, estimated at $60,000, is fully covered by insurance.

In the Board of Trade yesterday the resignation of E. V. Robbins, as President, was considered, and a request made that he withdraw it. The resolution to prevent corners was postponed ten days. Several additional failures in the grain trade are announced to-day. The corner in corn did not give way to-day, because the ring has an immense amount of contracts. There is as much demand to-day as there was yesterday, causing prices still further to advance on closing quotations of yesterday.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

A Profitable Mine—Progress of the Union Pacific Railroad—Murderer Respited.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The mining claim of McGregor & Co., on Confederate Gulf, near Diamond City, Montana, yielded $32,000 over and above running expenses during the past two weeks.

A large crowd assembled at the jail to-day to witness the execution of William Banks, the negro murderer. Just as he was being led to the scaffold, a telegram was read from Governor Fletcher, respiting the prisoner for thirty days.

The Union Pacific Railroad now runs daily trains to Black Butts, 793 miles west of Omaha. The road is graded to within six miles of Salt Lake, and is building at the rate of seventy-four miles a day.

The buildings destroyed by fire in East St. Louis this morning were principally frame. Loss over $20,000.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The losses by the fire in Cortland street yesterday morning amounted to nearly $64,000, as follows:—Olney, in stock and fixtures, $42,500; Rausch & Co., on stock, $10,000; Parsin & Co., on stock, $200; Roberts, on building, $10,000. The losses are all fully covered by insurance.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the romantic spectacle of *Undine* will be performed for the benefit of Mad'lle Boufanti. To-morrow evening Mad'lle Sohlke will have a benefit. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

On Monday evening Boucicault's *Foul Play* will be produced by Mr. Harkins and his New York company. This play differs in many particulars from the one by Charles Reade, lately performed at the Walnut Street Theatre. It is in four acts, and it is more of an acting than a scenic drama.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Lander will have a benefit, and will appear this evening as "Mary Stuart," in Mrs. Kemble's translation of Schiller's tragedy. Mrs. Lander's personation of the unfortunate Scottish queen is a remarkably chaste and beautiful piece of acting. On Monday Reed's tragedy of *Marie Antoinette* will be produced.

AT THE ARCH Buckstone's comedy of *Leap Year* will be given this evening. The afterpiece will be the comedietta of *Swiss Swains*. To-morrow will be the last comedy night, and Mrs. Cowley's comedy of the *Belle's Stratagem* will be performed. On Monday Lotta will appear as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness," in John Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' story of *The Old Curiosity Shop*.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening. A matinee to-morrow afternoon.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE a new programme will be given, and Master Stevie Rogers will appear for the first time.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

PLEASANT AND AGREEABLE.—It has long been a desire to have a tonic for invalids which is both pleasant and agreeable to the taste, which we have in the "Standard Wine Bitters" of Mr. Alfred Speer. Their effect upon the system is mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific, and tonic; beneficial in affections of the Kidneys, Chronic diseases, with general debility of the constitution. Sold by Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

FROM MR. A. WINCH we receive the latest numbers of the London *Punch*, *Fun*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany*. At his extensive establishment, No. 505 Chesnut street, can be obtained all the periodicals of any consequence published in England or America.

BOYS IN BLUE and other strangers coming to see the great parade, can find a large assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware at the store of

LEWIS LADOMUS & Co.,
No. 802 Chesnut street.

NEWSPAPER MEN are by no means so devoid of conscience as is often supposed, so that it is not without some misgivings that they view the loud-sounding advertisements which, from time to time, find their way into the papers, fearful lest somebody has stretched a point.

A visit to Oak Hall yesterday put to rest forever any doubts we might have had of the literal truthfulness of the advertisements of Wanamaker & Brown's Fall and Winter stock. It was their "Opening Day," and the great throng of people continually pressing in and out of their immense establishment showed how widespread was the interest they have excited, and the verdict of the multitude was, with one consent, "The half had not been told us."

To tell the story of all that we saw would fill a column. In fact, their Fall Trade Circular, which is but a bare enumeration of articles of men's and boys' wear, would do that. Their house fairly groans from cellar to garret with the weight of goods it contains. Standing at a point which commands a view of the first and second floors, one seems to be in the midst of a vast Alpine-like scene, with the mountains made of cloths, cassimeres, and doeskins. Goods in the piece, and goods made up tower on every side, giving an idea of preparations for the present season which could be conveyed by no amount of advertising. It is surely the place "to see the elephant" now.

And in point of style and careful work in ready made clothing, we were equally surprised. We speak advisedly, and without fear of contradiction, when we echo one of their own advertisements and say that such clothing has never before been offered in Philadelphia; and all this at prices which any man can pay.

We congratulate them on the success of their 'Opening,' and taking it as an index of the trade they are sure to do this season, their preparations are by no means too extensive.

The "Opening" is to be continued, for the benefit of the conventionists and the great number of citizens who were unable to visit Oak Hall yesterday, until the end of the week

NOTE THESE FACTS.—The object of this article is to call the attention of the feeble and ailing to *themselves*. Ordinarily, business, pleasure, in short, almost everything in this sublunary world obtains more consideration than the preservation of that blessing with which nothing earthly should be put in comparison, viz.:—*health*. This is a dangerous season, and it does not find the human system in the best condition to defy its perils. To use a homely phrase, the torrid summer weather "takes the starch out of people," and leaves them limp and languid. The fires of vitality burn low. The naturally feeble are unusually depressed—the naturally strong are not as vigorous as they might be. Seven-eighths of the community feel more or less the influence of the atmospheric changes which produce the malarious diseases common in October and November. It is as a protective against the effects of these changes that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have obtained no small portion of their celebrity. The GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC OF THE AGE is not only a specific for Chronic Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, and Nervous Complaints, but also a preventive of malarious epidemics. Whoever wishes to be insured against an attack of intermittent or remittent fever (both of which prevail to a melancholy extent all over the country), will do well to resort, without delay, to this famous invigorating and antibilious specific. Quinine has had its day. It leaves a sting behind, and physicians are beginning to discard it. But HOSTETTER'S BITTERS become more popular and command a vaster sale with each successive season, *simply because they produce a better medicinal effect than any of the powerful poisons used as tonics*, and are at once a safe and palatable preparation.

ALL FOR $25·00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
at CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia.
The prices the same as before
THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25·00
AT NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.

A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at
CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s
Customer made.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—By the use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 Arch street and No. 41 S. Eighth street

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

IF YOU WISH for fine reading matter, pay a visit to No. 107 S. Third street; you can there choose from a large and varied stock. All manner of pictorials, magazines, news journals, fashion plates, semi-monthlies, novelettes, nick naxs, and light or standard works will be found upon the shelves. Mr. Trenwith, the proprietor, has effected an arrangement whereby he furnishes his patrons with the New York journals several hours before the regular mails arrive.

CONTINUED.

THE GRAND OPENING AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

Our object in having a Grand Opening of Fall and Winter Clothing is simply to give our patrons, and the public in general, an opportunity of inspecting the materials and fashionable styles to be worn this season.

Salesmen will be in attendance to answer any inquiries respecting prices, quality, etc., but no one will be ASKED or EXPECTED to make any purchase.

Drop in in the course of the day, even if you can stay but a minute, and see something of the marvellous preparations we have made for the coming season.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

LARRABEE—TURLEY.—September 30, at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. Dr. Newton, HARRISON C. LARRABEE, of Baltimore, to Miss LOUISE BOUVIER, daughter of Captain E. Turley, of this city.

DIED.

BACHE.—On the 28th ultimo, LIDIA ANN ULRED BACHE, wife of Francis Bache, and daughter of Charles Penrose Toms, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends and Lady Bainbridge Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, League Island lane, east of Broad street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lutheran Church, on Rope Ferry road, for services and interment.

CRANE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., September 30, the Rev. JAMES B. CRANE.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, at 3 o'clock on Monday, October 5. ***

NIXON.—On the 29th instant, MARY LOUISA NIXON, eldest daughter of James M. and Susanna Nixon, aged 18 years 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 433 Wharton street, on Sunday, October 4, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 610

BONNETS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY.
OPENING OF
FALL and WINTER BONNETS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
9 29 tlrp

BONNET OPENING,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1.
P. E GILL & CO.,
10 2 fmw12t NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS.
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §5p

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Fall Meeting, MONDAY, Oct. 15. Mile Heats, 3 in 5 to harness. Good day and track. Horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M.
M. Goodin enters g. h. General Thomas.
J. Russell enters s. g. Frank.
Owner enters b. g. Little Pet.
R. P. Stetson enters g. m. Lady Davis.
B. D. Stetson enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.
Admission, $1. 10 2 2t

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of CARSTAIRS & McCALL as IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, OLIVE OIL, Etc., and COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of RYE, WHEAT, and BOURBON WHISKIES; and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 126 WALNUT and No. 21 GRANITE Streets, where they hope to merit a continuance of the patronage of the trade as heretofore.
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
JOHN C. McCALL.
Philadelphia, October 1, 1868. 10 2 3t

WANTS.

MONEY WANTED IN VARIOUS SUMS on first mortgages in the city of Camden and suburban parts of South Jersey. Interest 7 per cent.
Apply to LEDYARD & BARLOW,
9 11 14t No. 19 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Large reductions having been made from New York on

WEST BOUND TRADE,
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

To meet the same, have made corresponding reductions to protect the trade of Philadelphia, and will at all times continue this policy.

For new rates, and other information, apply to the Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets Philadelphia.
S. B. KINGSTON,
10 2 3t General Freight Agent Penna. R. R. Co.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ THE FOLLOWING MEDICAL TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF
UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE.

Dr. John H. Steck, of this city, says:—"We have it in our power to give personal evidence of the value of Mr. UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE, in the case of a young friend of ours for whom it was prescribed. The immediate effect was an increased appetite, a gradual, steady gain in flesh and a general improvement in health. These results are due to a single bottle."

Dr. G. W. Blaydes, of Jericho Ky., under date of Aug 26, says:—'I have used up the box of FRESH MEAT CURE I purchased of you some five weeks ago, and I confess IT HAS SURPASSED ANYTHING I HAVE EVER TRIED IN CONSUMPTION."
Sold at $1 per bottle, or six for $5

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
9 28 tf No. 602 ARCH Street.

FUGUET & SONS'
STANDARD CIGARS,

Retailed by leading grocers and dealers; each box trade-marked

Under "MARIANA RITA" brand, nineteen varieties—genuine "ALL HAVANA" CIGARS, the leaf our importation.

Under "FRA DIAVOLO" brand, five varieties; all high grade "HAVANA-FILLER" CIGARS.

We continue our importations of HAVANA CIGARS by each direct Havana steamer.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
10 1 15t 5p No 23 S. FRONT Street.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE IN sums ranging from $5000 to $20,000.
Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER
10 2 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Spain—The ex-Queen's Arrival in France—Death of Novalichez—A Reactionary War Probable.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Telegrams have been received in this city, by way of Paris, dated at Bayonne, France, Thursday evening, which report the entry of the exiled Queen of Spain into the territory of the empire and her reception and shelter by Napoleon.

Finding that the revolution was a "fact accomplished," Isabella broke up the semblance of the court held at San Sebastiana during the morning of Wednesday, September 30, and set out at an early hour for France. She was accompanied to the frontier by a detachment of Spanish halberdiers, whom she dismissed when about to step from the soil of Spain to that of France.

The ex-Queen breakfasted at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Hendaye, and arrived at Napoleon's summer retreat at Biarritz at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugenie, with the Prince Imperial of France, were assembled at the chateau, where they received the fallen Bourbon. An interview extending fifteen minutes in duration took place between the distinguished party.

The ex-Queen took her departure immediately after the termination of the conference, entered a carriage of a special train set apart for her use by the officers of the railroad, and was taken to Bayonne, where she arrived at a quarter to three o'clock. Senor Marfori, ex-Minister of the Gonzales Bravo Cabinet of Spain, had a place in the same carriage. At Bayonne they met the other members of the late Ministry, when Senor Gonzales Bravo held conversation with the ex-Queen for about five minutes, took leave and retired.

During her residence in France Isabella will inhabit the castle now belonging to the Emperor Napoleon, at Pau: the last of the Bourbons sheltered in the cradle of the race, Isabella of Spain the guest of a Bonaparte in the house where Henri IV was born. Madrid remained quiet at the latest moment of date of the telegrams to-day.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—The official gazette of this city, issued by direction of the provisional junta of government, publishes an official proclamation pronouncing the deposition of the Queen, Isabella the Second, and proclaiming the sovereignty of the people. The document concludes with the words—instead of "God save the Queen"—"Down with the Bourbons."

The principal mercantile and banking firms of Andalusia have already tendered to the provisional government the offer of a loan of 160,000,000 of reals for present uses of the service. General Novaliches died in this city this morning from the effects of wounds received in the battle between the royalist troops under his command and the revolutionary forces under General Serrano, near Cordova.

General Calonge, of the royal army, when about to fly from Spain with the view of joining the other monarchical exiles in France, was arrested and handed over by the soldiers of the revolutionary provisional junta at Burgos.

Don Sebastian advised the ex-Queen to resist the action of the people, and thus inaugurate a civil war, but the inhabitants of the Basque provinces, who had remained loyal, refused to furnish either men or money for such purpose, and so the idea was abandoned.

The Basque provinces have since pronounced in favor of the revolution.

The Spanish Bourse is buoyant and rising.

The Marquis de Novaliches.

General Novalichez, of whom our Spanish despatches have spoken so frequently of late, died in Madrid yesterday morning, of wounds received in the recent battle with the revolutionary General Serrano, although it is more than probable that the overwhelming disasters which have overtaken the Royal Court of Spain, to which he was a devoted adherent, hastened his death. He has figured prominently in the civil as well as political affairs of his country, having been President of the Council of Ministers, and acted a conspicuous part in the O'Donnell movement of 1856. He has enjoyed the most complete confidence of the Queen, in whose behalf he has lately fought against overwhelming odds in the province of Andalusia. He was over sixty years of age.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Suicide of a Naval Professor—Exodus to Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—Alfred Barber, formerly of Bordentown, New Jersey, committed suicide, last night, at the Mansion House, in this city, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. He had been for a number of years professor at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, but recently has been clerking here. His body was taken care of. No cause is assigned but supposed insanity.

The steamer Somerset arrived last night from Liverpool, having had a favorable passage.

Large additional numbers of Boys in Blue and others have gone to Philadelphia this morning to see the grand procession and jubilee.

FROM EGYPT.

Attempt to Assassinate the Viceroy.

By Atlantic Cable.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 1, via LONDON, Oct. 2—Evening.—While the Viceroy of Egypt was engaged out of doors yesterday evening in witnessing the illuminations in the city of Cairo, and when passing through a narrow street, an attempt was made to assassinate his Highness by dropping from a height a heavy steel ball, armed with sharp barbs, with the intention that the missile should fall on his head. The Viceroy escaped uninjured. The perpetrator of the outrage is unknown.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The first rain of the season fell last night.

Arrived—Ship Brighton, from Glasgow.

Cleared—Ships Prussia, Dorma, for New York, with 37,000 sacks of wheat; Loring, for Sydney, with 2000 barrels flour, 6000 sacks of wheat. Sailed—Ship Alexander, for Liverpool.

Flour in good demand at $5·25@6·25; wheat, $1·85@1·95 for good shipping. Legal-tenders, 71¼.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—Cotton very firm and advancing; middlings, 26½c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; prime to choice red, $2·25@2·60. Corn firm; white, $1·20@1·23. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm at $1·40@1·50. Seeds unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 102¾; Reading, 94⅝; Canton, 47; Erie, 49; Cleveland and Toledo, 101; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108¾; Michigan Central, 116⅜; Michigan Southern, 83⅝; New York Central, 128⅜; Illinois Central, 146; Cumberland preferred, 32; Virginia 6s, 53½; Missouri 6s, 9⅛; Hudson River, 139; 5-20s, 1862, 112¾; do. 1864, 109⅝; do. 1865, 109¾; do. new, 107¾; 10-40s, 104¼. Gold, 139⅝. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 8⅝.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Cotton firmer at 26½@27c. Flour heavy and declined 10@15c: State, $7·20@8·75; Ohio, $7·70@10; Western, $6·10@8·50; Southern, $8·50@12·75; California, $8·50@10·75. Wheat easier; spring, $1·61@1·87. Corn dull and declined; sales at $1·12@1·15. Oats dull at 73@73½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28·87½. Lard quiet at 19¼@19½. Whisky quiet.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

MORE BALTIMORE ROUGHS.

Another Squad of them are Arrested at the Baltimore Depot—Four of them are Custom House Officials.

Last evening, Lieutenant Carns, of the First District Police, arrested on the train, which reached this city from Baltimore at 11 o'clock, the following persons, who had come hither for the purpose of being colonized:—

Anthony C. Williams, William Rash, John Williams, Joseph Murray, Frederick A. Bengist, John F. Maguire, George T. Nicholson, William Dyck, John Disney, John Freyer, Joseph Darling, John Hooper, George W. Welsh, Thomas McGrath, Edward Keller, John Marck, William H. Langdell, Christopher Dunn, James Walker, and James Watts. Four of the party are officials in the Custom House at Baltimore.

A DEMOCRATIC ASSESSOR.

He is Arrested for Refusing to Assess Native Born Citizens.

Michael McArdle, a Democratic Assessor in the Seventeenth Ward, was arrested yesterday for refusing to assess some twenty native born citizens, although they were vouched for by responsible parties. He told them to go before an Alderman and make affidavit that they were entitled to be assessed, but even then altered his mind, and would not assess them. Alderman Eggleton held him in $2000 bail to answer.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Robbed a "Boy in Blue"—Tapped the Till—Youthful Thieves—A Smash-up—Malicious Mischief.

—Three negroes, named Christian Green, Peter James, and Samuel Blake, were arrested last evening for robbing a "Boy in Blue" of his money at Seventh and Lombard streets. Officers Parker and Gibson arrested them, and Alderman Swift sent them below.

—James Carr, a lad of twelve years, went into Dreydoppel's grocery store, No. 220 N. Fifth street, last evening, while the proprietor was at the door looking at a passing parade, and robbed the till of $9. He was observed by a woman, chased, and captured by a policeman. Alderman Godbou committed him.

—Louis Barford, Marcus Wilmann, and Chas. Linhoff, lads about fifteen years of age, were arrested yesterday for stealing caps from the front of a hat and cap store at Second street and Girard avenue. Alderman Eggleton held them in $800 bail each to answer.

—A fellow named Hugh McGrath, driving a wagon, ran into another wagon yesterday, at Broad and Berks streets, and pretty badly damaged it. He attempted to escape, but was captured by Officer Miller. Alderman Haines held him in $500 bail.

—Alphonsus Sanders and Henry Glandin—lads of about eighteen years—went into Wolfenden's saloon in Manayunk yesterday, and because the proprietor refused them whisky, broke his windows. Held in $800 bail each by Alderman Ramsdell.

THE RECEPTION OF JUDGE BREWSTER LAST EVENING.—The following is a fuller report of the ceremonies at the reception of Judge Brewster, last evening, which is noticed on our inside pages:—After a general shaking of hands the members of the Bar formed in a semicircle in the drawing-room, and Mr. Remak welcomed the Judge home in the most felicitous expressions of good-will and esteem. He said that this was a spontaneous, cordial, and most sincere manifestation on the part of the Bar, whose senior and junior members, all in one heart, unite in their high regard and affection for the Judge. None more so, however, than his contemporaries at the Bar, who had rejoiced at his great success as a practitioner, and had learned to love him for his many excellent qualities as a gentleman and professional brother. His elevation to the bench had been hailed by them with joy; and there was no one holding a public trust—certainly none of the judiciary—who to a greater degree enjoyed the esteem and good-will of the whole Bar, as well as of the community, of which he was an honored member. Pre-eminently qualified for judicial position, may he long be spared to hold it, or any higher one his countrymen may call upon him to fill. The Judge, who had evidently been completely taken by surprise by this demonstration, was much affected, and thanked the gentlemen present in his usually happy mode. An hour having passed in lively conversation, the entire party were magnificently entertained, the music without giving additional zest to the good things presented within. Very excellent speeches were made by William L. Hirst, William L. Dennis, Hon. James H. Campbell, J. Gordon Brinckle, James R. Rhoads, George Ball, Richard Ludlow and others. The whole affair was altogether a great success, no doubt giving great pleasure to the Judge and his family, as it proved highly satisfactory to all who participated therein.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co. furnish us with the following list of Americans registered at the banking house of James W. Tucker & Co., 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Sept. 17, 1868:—

New York.—Mr. John A. Wilson and family, Mr. W. F. Cary and family, Mr. G. H. Cooper and daughter, Miss A. C. Latimer, Mr. James Stokes and family, Mr. James Stokes, Jr., Mr. D. W. Bishop, Mr. Daniel G. Mason, and Miss Marie H. Coddington.

Brooklyn.—Mr. John R. Rolfe, Mr. H. B. Thalheimer, Mr. W. P. Libbye, Mr. Fred. E. Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Chittenden.

Boston.—Mr. D. I. Mills, Mr. Edwin Lamson and family, Mr. George J. Fiske and family, the Misses Fiske, Mr. Charles F. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Warren, Mr. S. D. Warren, Jr., Miss Cornelia L. Warren, Mr. Edward P. Warren, Mr. Arthur C. Walworth, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Duff.

St. Louis.—Mr. J. M. Peters.

New Haven.—Rev. J. Halstead Carroll and wife, Mr. William Spencer, Miss Fellowes.

Baltimore.—Mr. Joshua Lee, Mr. Harry Lee, Miss Bettie Lee.

San Francisco.—Mr. George Gordon.

Philadelphia.—Mr. W. D. Carter, Mr. W. B. Smith and family, Mr. James V. Ingham, Dr. DuBouchet.

Dixon, Ill.—Mr. G. H. Page.

Pomeroy, Ohio.—Mr. Samuel D. Horton.

Albany.—Mr. W. C. Little and family.

Syracuse.—Dr. A. B. Shipman and wife, Mr. W. C. Little and family.

Providence.—Mr. F. A. King.

Lyons.—Mr. C. E. Berry.

PICTURES FOR THE "BOYS IN BLUE."—Mr. Nast, the talented artist of *Harper's Weekly*, whose telling pictures in that periodical have done so much to help the good work along, came on three days ago from New York, on a special invitation from Generals Chipman and Barnum, of the National Committee. He has been hard at work night and day, ever since his arrival, with the brush and pencil, turning out an immense number of his inimitable pictures on canvas and paper, and the walls of National Hall, on Market street, are decorated with nearly a dozen immense caricatures in crayon, which will afford infinite amusement to the "Boys in Blue" in torchlight procession to-night. There will be fifteen large transparencies, on which he is at present working; among them we may mention "Seymour the Rioter," matched by "Grant the Quieter." "Frank Blair as the Whisky Bottle empty on the Shelf," "Blair on the War Path," and "All Quiet on the Potomac."

TWO MORE FRAUDULENT DEALERS IN CITIZENSHIP BOUND OVER.—Elwood McBride, liquor dealer, living at No. 976 Cumberland street, and John Burk, laborer, living on Commerce street, above Cumberland, were before Alderman Beitler at 2 o'clock this afternoon, on the charge of being concerned in procuring illegal naturalization papers.

Patrick Haley testified—I am a stonecutter, living in Port Richmond, in Pepper street: John Burk and another man came where I was boarding, to take down the names for the assessment list, about three weeks since; I saw him yesterday at noon in his house, and asked his business; he said he could get my papers and would make it all right; after his dinner we went around to a tavern and got the papers; I did not see McBride there; I got the papers from the bar-tender; he took them from a drawer back of the bar; I made application in Court for my papers about three weeks ago; I was rejected; they would not grant me the papers; I was sent to the assessment office; McBride is not the man who gave me the papers; I have been in the country three years and six months; I never made application for them till lately; I first met Burk when he came to the house to get the names.

Officer Samuel Grant testified—The paper (presented) is the one I found on Haley.

McBride was discharged. Burk was held in $1500, as was also Haley.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—In consequence of reductions having been made from New York to the West, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have made corresponding reductions, in order to protect the trade of Philadelphia. The new rates can be had by applying to the Agents of the Railroad Company, Thirteenth and Market streets.

A GRAND GRANT AND COLFAX AND TAYLOR meeting was held at Holmesburg last night. The Frankford Club turned out 500 strong, and the procession, like an army with banners, was two miles long. The house of Samuel Stokes, Esq., was splendidly illuminated, and after the speeches Mr. Stokes handsomely entertained Mr. Caleb N. Taylor, the member of Congress, Mr. Scovel, and others. The audience numbered several thousands, and was addressed by Elisha W. Davis, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Hon. James M. Scovel, Hon. Mr. Taylor, Christian Kneass, Esq., and others. It was a great demonstration, and struck the common enemy with dismay. The meeting adjourned at midnight. Colonel Clark, the candidate for the Legislature, was chief marshal, and the torn battle-flag of his regiment was carried in the procession.

BORN ON THE SIDEWALK.—This morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a woman entered the Second District Station House, having in her arms a child but ten minutes old, to which she had just given birth upon the steps of a dwelling at Front and Christian streets. The mother and child were well cared for.

A FOUNDLING.—A male child, four weeks old, was found this morning on the steps of the dwelling No. 229 North Tenth street. The little stranger was sent to the Almshouse.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Legal News see First Page.

Judge Sharswood. In the form in which this application now stands, I have no power to act. The act of June, 1836, expressly enumerates the cases in which a Judge of the Supreme Court has authority to issue the warrant for contempt (Here his Honor cited from the statute.) But the present case is not included in these. True, I am a Justice of the Peace, and can issue a warrant, upon the satisfactory oaths being made, for the arrest of a party. But I understand this party has already been arrested, and I am prevented by this act from issuing the attachment prayed for.

Mr. Smith asked whether the fact that this man had in his possession the papers and seal of this Court, which would not likely have been taken from the office of their legal custodian, the Prothonotary, was not such contempt of Court as would render him liable to be brought in by this warrant?

Judge Sharswood—No, I do not see how I could grant this warrant. I will ask the Chief Justice here at my side about it.

Chief Justice Thompson—You can't do it; I am positive you cannot.

Mr. McMichael—Could he not be brought in upon your Honor's suggestion, the Court acting as a Justice of the Peace?

Judge Sharswood—If he were brought up in that way, I could not compel him to answer.

Mr. Smith—But if the seal of the Court has been by him appended to papers without authority, would not that be sufficient contempt to justify the issuing of this warrant?

Judge Sharswood—The only legal way that I see by which you might reach him would be to take a rule against the Prothonotary and bring this man in upon subpoena.

Mr. McMichael—This proceeding is so unusual and of so great importance that I think we should reach it if such a thing were possible.

Mr. Theodore Cuyler here said:—May it please your honor, I appear here at the invitation of Colonel Snowden, not professionally, but as his personal friend. While I agree with my friend Colonel McMichael as to the importance of the case, yet as a lawyer I cannot see the rules of law departed from. The purest integrity of the Prothonotary, Colonel Snowden, has prompted him to request your Honors to bring in this person and discover how he has been able to commit this fraud. But, sir, I do not see how it can be done in accordance with the known rules of law. You sit as a justice of the peace, but how are you going to exercise your authority when the concurrent jurisdiction of another officer has already attached? You sit as a Judge of the Supreme Court, but now you are sitting at Nisi Prius only. Such a process as is here asked for should come from the Court in Banc.

Judge Sharswood—Why not let a rule be entered against the Prothonotary to show cause why the attachment should not issue, and then subpoena this party. If he be brought in under that, we can have his statement. I do not think the fact of his having the impression of the seal would qualify me in allowing the attachment; but let the rule be entered. This is a very novel case, and I will be glad to have it ferreted out. If the condition of the office is such that its papers can be smuggled out in this manner, it is a great imputation of irregularity in its management. Colonel Snowden has said that he never signed blank papers and my instruction to him has been, never to sign any certificate without first having compared it with the petition accompanying it, in order to see that they correspond. However it would be as well to let the Prothonotary ask for liberty to examine into the matter and obtain any light he can.

Colonel Snowden made this request, which was granted, and the Chief Justice was sworn as a witness. After inspecting each of the twelve fraudulent papers, he said:—"I have been familiar with Colonel Snowden's signature for thirty-five or forty years, and say positively that none of these are it."

Cross-examined by Mr. McMichael—"I cannot say whether or not these are genuine impressions of the seal. I am not sufficiently acquainted with it, never having examined it minutely with a view to identify it."

Thomas B. Worrall sworn—I have been an officer of this court seventeen years, and am familiar with Colonel Snowden's signature; none of these are his.

Cross examined—I am not sufficiently familiar with the seal to detect a counterfeit, unless a very bad one; I have been an officer of this court seventeen years, but not employed in the office; the papers of the office seldom come into my hands, and consequently I very rarely have occasion to examine the seal.

Officers Shell and Johnson, of the Court, testified to the same effect.

Charles B. Ross sworn—I am Search Clerk in the office of this Court, and have been since December, 1855; I know Colonel Snowden's signature; none of these are it; I am familiar with the seal; have to make an impression of it upon every search certificate that goes out of my hand; I would not like to say whether these impressions are genuine or counterfeits; but if they are genuine, I do not see why they would not be sharper.

In answer to a question by the Judge:—I never knew a blank certificate to be kept in the office with the seal upon it.

At the close of this examination Judge Sharswood said:—"I see no ground now for a rule or attachment against the officer of the Court. These affidavits read to me raised a mere implication of irregularity on his part, which might justify a rule. But now, in the face of this testimony, I do not see how I can issue the attachment. If the man was brought here as a witness I could not compel him to answer if he declined upon the ground of self-crimination.

Mr. McMichael—Before your Honor decides the question I would ask leave to confer with my colleague. The matter has assumed an attitude we wished to avoid, and therefore we must consider what is best to be done.

Of course, time was given him, and after consultation he continued:—We are anxious to take no steps or urge no measure upon the court that would seem to be prompted by malice or partisan zeal, or that would raise an imputation of wrong against any public officer; and more especially one standing as high as Colonel Snowden. But we have a duty to perform, and though unpleasant, yet we feel bound to do it. We had not introduced these signatures as evidence of anything improper in the conduct of Colonel Snowden. We had offered no testimony to prove them genuine or spurious. But since Colonel Snowden has seen fit himself to bring their character in question, we must now adopt another course. While he proves the signatures forgeries your Honor will observe that no testimony has been offered as to the seal; there is nothing to prove that it is not the seal of the Court. But it is found upon these fraudulent papers. Therefore, we consider it to the interest of the Prothonotary, as well as the privilege of the persons whom we represent, that this rule should be granted, and testimony taken in regard to the seals. If this is the result of negligence, it should at least receive the scrutiny of the court. If the fault lies at the door of his subordinates, we will be glad to know it. We should bring it home to the perpetrator. If Mr. Cuyler can suggest any method of proceeding by which we could avoid the unpleasant necessity of involving the official character of Colonel Snowden in the investigation, we will gladly receive his suggestion. But as the matter now stands, sir, we ask the Court to grant the rule as before mentioned.

Mr. Cuyler—I should have hoped, your honor, that, after hearing the testimony adduced by Colonel Snowden, my friend, as a member of the bar, as a gentleman, would have conceded that the officer was thoroughly vindicated. But I must regret that he has not seen his way clear to do so. What ground is there, sir, for this rule? None, sir. The testimony of the Chief Justice and the other witnesses has established the fact that the papers are not genuine. This precludes your honor from granting a rule against the Prothonotary. It is not my place to point out a remedy to the other side, but I will merely remind them that the Criminal Court is open to them for the punishment of any offence.

Mr. Smith—There are two grounds, your Honor, upon which an assessor might receive these papers as genuine, which are the signature of the Prothonotary and seal of the Court. As to the first, testimony has been adduced to prove it forgery, and while this exonerates the officer in that respect, yet upon the other point the papers bear such an impression of negligence as to demand inquiry. There is nothing so far to show that the seals are not genuine, and in regard to them there should be an investigation. The remedy pointed out by Mr. Cuyler in the Criminal Court is not that speedy action which the nature of this case requires. We think the rule should be allowed.

Judge Sharswood concluded to hold the matter under consideration.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	128⅜	Toledo & Wabash	59¼
N. Y. and E. R.	49⅛	Mil. & St. Paul com.	95
Ph. and Rea. R.	95⅜	Adams Express	51⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83⅝	Wells, Fargo Exp.	30⅞
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	86⅛	U. S. Express Co.	49⅝
Chi. and N. W. com	85⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	68¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	85⅞	Gold	139⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	103⅛	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	109		

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
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Hail to the Chief who in Silence Advances.

BY STANLEY WATERLOO.

Hail to the chief who in silence advances,
The champion of freedom, the chosen of fame,
Wherever the sunbeam of liberty glances,
A theme are his actions, a watchword his name,
From the Pacific's sand,
To the Atlantic's strand,
The heart of each patriot beats in his cause,
He who, with ready steel,
Struck for the nation's weal,
Maintaining her rights and upholding her laws.

The stream that can wrest, with the force of a giant,
The rock from its bed, rushes silently on;
The man with his iron will, fearless, reliant,
Dealeth not in vain boasts ere his labor is done,
His no malicious tongue,
Working the country wrong,
Dividing our efforts, supporting our foes;
His was no middle course,
Going from bad to worse,
Refusing to aid where he dare not oppose.

When war over all spread its darkening pinions,
And thousands were bleeding our country to save;
When our flag was debased by the traitorous minions
And the land was engulfed in the terrible wave;
Firm as the mountain rock,
Proof to the tempest's shock,
Boldly he stood with his resolute host.
Vainly the battle's brunt
Lashed on his iron front,
The traitors were broken, their victory lost.

Though the strife with the bayonet and bullet is ended,
Yet again to the triumph he's leading us on,
To uphold the cause he so nobly defended,
And by wisdom preserve what by valor he won.
"Peace" is our battle cry,
"Peace and equality;"
While from each Southern hill, valley, and plain,
Filling the silent air,
Soldiers who perished there,
Arising, exhort us to conquest again.

When autumn's arrayed in the robes of November,
And the struggle for justice and liberty done,
Then shall the traitors have cause to remember
The battle they lost and the battle we won,
Telling the people's will,
Proving them loyal still.
Then shall the spirit of Freedom arise;
Say with a mighty voice,
"Grant is the nation's choice!"
Ring the glad tiding aloud to the skies!
—*Chicago Post.*

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

AN IMMENSE TURNOUT.

Addresses of General Burnside, General Kilpatrick, and Others.

Last evening witnessed one of the grandest displays that has ever been seen in Philadelphia. It was the occasion of the Mass Convention of the Boys in Blue, to endorse the action of the Republican Convention in nominating their old commander for the highest office in the nation. Independence Square was used for the purpose, and that was too small to contain one-half the delegations, much less the thousands of citizens who were desirous of witnessing the grand spectacle and of hearing the words of truth as they flowed from the mouths of those who had led our armies to success.

At the main stand General H. A. Barnum called the Convention to order, and placed in nomination the following officers:—

The following list of officers was read by the Secretary:

President—General A. E. Burnside.

Vice Presidents—Maine, General Geo. N. Beal; New Hampshire, General A. F. Stevens; Vermont, General Stephen Thomas; Massachusetts, Major Church Howe; Rhode Island, General H. Lefarer; Connecticut, Colonel Crosby; New York, General Alfred Pleasonton; Pennsylvania, General J. B. Sweitzer; New Jersey, General Robt. McAllister; Delaware, A. T. A. Torbert; Ohio, General James Barrett; Indiana, Colonel O. M. Wilson. Illinois, General J. F. Farnsworth; Iowa, Major Henry O. Conner; Missouri, General John McNeil; Minnesota, Dr. W. T. Collins; Wisconsin, Gen. Lucius Fairchild; Michigan, General R. A. Alger; Kentucky, General J. W. Crawford; West Virginia, General H. Capehart; Virginia, Capt. A. T. Maupin; North Carolina, Major J. W. Schenck; South Carolina, Colonel Stotbrand; Florida, Colonel S. B. Conover; Texas, Captain J. W. Bennett; Arkansas, General A. W. Bishop; Nebraska, General J. M. Thayer; New Mexico, General A. F. M. Arny; District of Columbia, Major W. S. Morse; Montana, Captain J. G. Sanders; Maryland, General D. L. Stanton.

Secretaries—Maine, General John Caldwell; Vermont, General George J. Stannard; Massachusetts, General W. F. Bartlett; Rhode Island, Captain R. Barker; Connecticut, Captain Hamilton; New York, Colonel M. W. Burns; Pennsylvania, Captain W. W. Hopkins; New Jersey, Colonel C. H. Houghton; Delaware, Lieutenant James Lewis; Ohio, General W. H. Gibson: Indiana, Colonel George Humphreys; Illinois, Major J. T. Smith; Iowa, Colonel N. B. Howard· Missouri, Captain Frank Nolen; Minnesota, J. Edward Doughty; Wisconsin, General Thomas S. Allen; Michigan, General Dwight May; Kentucky, Colonel H. K. Milward; West Virginia, General J. H. Duvall; Virginia, Captain C. G. McLelland; North Carolina, Colonel John T. Dewees; South Carolina, J. L. Haines; Texas, Max Mobins; Arkansas, Colonel L. H. Roots; Nebraska, Dr. D. Whittinger; New Mexico, General H. H. Heath; District of Columbia, Major Richard Middleton; Montana, John S. Slater; Maryland, Colonel J. C. Hill.

Speech of General Burnside.

General Burnside, on taking the chair, said:—Comrades:—I consider the honor that you have conferred on me to-night, by calling on me to preside over your deliberations, as one of the greatest honors that has been conferred on me during my whole life. Often have my own State and the Government called upon me to perform duties, but I say to you in no case have I felt the honor so great as the honor you have conferred on me to-night. During the war it was my purpose and intention to do all I could for the good of the country. In some instances your expectations of what I could do were not realized. I fully appreciate the great disappointment which you must have felt, but I can say to you, in all candor, that in no instance was there a moment when all that I did was not governed by what I supposed was for the best interest of the country (applause); and now, fellow-soldiers, with the same candor I propose to meet you to-night. When the war closed it was my desire to retire entirely from public life, to engage in business which I neglected during the war. I commenced to give my attention to that business, and have done so up to the time this political campaign was inaugurated. I now feel that it is my duty, as a friend of my country and as a patriot, to give to this campaign all the attention which should be required of me. I have a great many comrades here, in Pennsylvania, who served with me during the North Carolina campaign, the Maryland campaign, the Virginia campaign, and the East Tennessee campaign. I am glad to meet you here with them to-night, and to say to them that, in this contest, I am just where I was when they served in those campaigns with you. (Applause.) I am trying to-night, before high Heaven, to do what I think is for the best interests of my country. I believe, as much as I believe anything on the face of this earth, that it is for the best interests of the country that we should elect Grant and Colfax to the offices for which they have been nominated. (Cheers.) And I also believe, with just as much candor, that they will be those officers. (Cheers.) During my service in the army I had occasion to take cognizance of certain civil operations that were going on in the Northwest, and which you all remember. I was ordered to command the Department of Ohio, with my headquarters at Cincinnati. When I arrived there I found that treason was rife in all the Northwestern States. A large portion of the loyal people had gone to the war. A lot of bad men had been endeavoring to inaugurate a movement for the purpose of discouraging the soldiers in the field, and opposing the Government in its efforts to put down the Rebellion. I discovered at the head of that movement Mr. Vallandigham. (Groans and hisses.) I took occasion to arrest him (Good, good; bully for you), that he would not strike us in the rear. A great many people have called that cruel on my part. What could I have done? Almost on the same day—certainly within a week—I released some three hundred ignorant, deluded people, whom he had induced to commit treasonable acts by his treasonable speeches. I released three hundred people, but I arrested Vallandigham, because I thought he was the head of it. That is just exactly what we propose to do now. Mr. Seymour condemned my action in that case, Mr. Vallandigham is one of the chief apostles of the Democratic party, and a supporter of Seymour.

A voice—"He nominated him."

General Burnside—I am reminded that he nominated Seymour in the Convention. Now, fellow soldiers and sailors, let us strike these men. We have a few comrades who have gone off from us—very few indeed. I think they are honest. I should be sorry to believe that they are dishonest. But a large majority of the citizen soldiers of the country believe that we should strike these men a blow, which we certainly will in November. As I have said before, I am governed by precisely the same feelings and principles that governed me all through the war. Now these homely remarks that I have made to you, my fellow-soldiers, express my sentiments. I am with you heart and soul in this movement. I hope and certainly believe we shall elect Grant and Colfax. I now give way for more eloquent speakers to address you. We have soldiers who can not only fight but speak. (Great cheering.)

General Judson Kilpatrick's Speech.

General Judson Kilpatrick was then introduced, and after the rapturous applause with which he was received had subsided, he said:—

Fellow-soldiers, I am proud and happy to meet you to-night. We have assembled, loyal citizens and brave soldiers, heroes of charge, Boys in Blue of the old army of Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas. We have assembled on this spot, where, ninety-two years ago, our forefathers assembled to give birth to a free and independent nation and the Declaration of Independence. We have assembled to take measures to preserve the one and make a living reality of the other. We are assembled to ask ourselves this question, Shall unrepentant Rebels of the South and the miserable vile traitors of the North take possession of the nation that our banner has preserved? (Cries of no! no!) Shall these men of the North, headed by Horatio Seymour, who refused to work with us in the vineyard, partake of the rich fruit of the labor? Shall these men who deserted the ship of state when the waves rolled high, man her deck? We have assembled to-night because we believe the nation in danger. Every gale that comes from the South brings to our ear the same old yell and cry that we have so often heard and answered on many a battle-field. Who have we to oppose us? The same men who opposed us during the Rebellion, both in the South and at the North. Who are these men at the South who have joined hands with the Northern Democracy? Why, Robert Ould, who will be remembered by many here present who were confined as prisoners of war in the Rebel pens. He is the man, who, on opening many of the boxes sent South by your loving mothers, said he thought the articles too highly seasoned for men of sedentary habits. Then there is Wade Hampton, who said to me that he would rather his arms should wither than live with the mudsills of the North, and that he hoped to live to apply the torch to every Northern home. He occupied a front seat in the New York Convention. Then there's ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, the man who addressed his troops with the remark that he wanted them to fill hell so full of Yankees that their heels would stick out of the third-story window. He and Wade Hampton had gone into the guerilla business, but a ride of 130 miles on an old mule which I gave him had the effect of dissolving that partnership. Then there is Forrest the butcher, who surrounded a garrison of four hundred men with a force ten times as strong, and, under cover of a flag of truce, marched his force to the rear and murdered nearly all the garrison. He buried living and dead in the same ditch, and nailed negroes to houses and fences, and there burned them. These are the men who are opposing us. In 1865 the Republican Conventions of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania indicted the same Democratic party for high crimes and misdemeanors. They were tried before the great body of the American people, and found guilty of the charges and specifications. The charges were that we had scarcely reaped the benefit of the Presidential contest of 1860 when they expressed themselves not willing to allow a President who had fairly been elected to take his seat. They also denounced the emancipation and the draft. When Robert E. Lee was being driven from the Wilderness, and the army of General Sherman was treading, 70,000 strong, through Georgia, the Democratic party in Chicago were declaring the war a failure. Well, it was a failure for the Rebels. (Laughter.) General McClellan was defeated, and so was General Lee. (Applause.) I'll tell you a secret. General McClellan has returned to the United States with his carpet-bag (laughter), to stump the nation for Horatio Seymour. But his friends are afraid of him, because he cannot make up his mind where he is going to speak. The Democracy then slunk into their burrows, but they have ventured forth again. A few soldiers and disappointed Republican office-seekers have joined their party under the name of the Democratic party—why, that was dead many a day ago. Did General Jackson arise from his grave, he would cane Horatio Seymour for calling himself a Democrat. The party reminded him of the old lady who had a tea-kettle three generations old, which, notwithstanding it had lost its handle, muzzle, and bottom, she claimed was the same old tea-pot. We are accused of being vindictive. But this is a mistake. Mr. Doolittle, who is talking eloquent falsehood and polished treason, asserts that we are not a Christian people, and says that, as in old Rome, we should make them citizens, and add to the power of the Government. Well, did we not try that? But they preferred to go to Mexico and South America. We endeavored to restore them to good order and fellowship, but failed. They style the Union man who goes South a carpet-bagger. If they make much more opposition to carpet-baggers, we will march down there with 500,000 carpet-baggers, with knitting needles, and sew every one of them up in shrouds. We have been too generous. It would have been better had every one of them been swept into the Atlantic Ocean. They denounce military rule, when Congress has withdrawn nearly all the military from the Southern States, and that too soon. We have been too lenient entirely. When we got the Rebel down we ought to have kept him there until, with tearful eye, he should have said, "Uncle Sam, let me up, and I'll behave myself." The speaker then, in speaking of the finances of the country, said that a greenback was now worth sixty cents, but with the issue, as contemplated by Mr. Pendleton, of $1,000,000,000, it would be worth twenty cents worse than nothing. The people who call themselves Democrats, who hated us during the war, and now, because we crushed the Rebellion and destroyed the Democratic party, now ask us to forget the past. Why, I would not give up the sweet recollection of a battle fought and victory won for all the happiness enjoyed by these miserable cowards during the war. Antietam, South Mountain, Gettysburg, Sherman's march to the sea, and Appomattox Court House are naught to them but everything to us. We will tell these Southern people and their Northern allies that we will not forget the past. Can we forget that while we were at the front there was a pitiable band of traitors at home, who called us Lincoln's hirelings? No: we will march through the streets from now until November, and plant our banners in their cowardly faces. The election of General Grant will be a pledge to those who have fought and those who remained at home, ministering to the every want of the soldier, of protection and sympathy of the Government of the United States. To do this let us rally, with the enthusiasm that characterized us in the days gone by, when we rode and trampled down our foes, around the hero of the East and West. May he not only be elected President of the United States, but live to receive the thanks of not only Ohio, his birth-place, and the great Northwest, his residence, but of the whole country, for which he has done so much.

The General then retired amid thunders of applause.

General N. P. Chipman then read the following address:—

Grateful to Almighty God for being permitted to assemble in this sacred spot, we, the representatives of the survivors of the millions of Union soldiers and sailors who fought against treason in the recent war, reverently renew our obligations to a rescued Republic and a purified Constitution.

Gathering here in the great city pre-eminent among those communities distinguished for their generosity and loyalty in the darkest hours of our national troubles, we do not come as partisans. We meet to prepare to discharge the new duties devolved upon us in a new crisis more perilous than the conflict from which we have just emerged, and to call upon our late comrades in arms to co-operate with us against our old adversaries.

Inflamed by the same passions, led by the same leaders, exulting in the same name, these adversaries are now projecting another conspiracy—seeking to recover by violent and dishonorable means what they had lost in their resort to arms.

We assemble in the interests of peace alone. We propose no plans of war. Taught by our own sufferings, and by the sacrifices of our slaughtered brothers, we keenly appreciate the value and the necessity of peace. We know that this great people, through all their interests, long for repose, yet we cannot deny that the present peril of the republic is even greater than it was in the darkest hours of the rebellion.

In such an emergency no Union soldier or sailor can hesitate. He will remember that Horatio Seymour is as emphatically the leader of the new rebellion as Robert E. Lee was of the old. He will remember that Horatio Seymour was nominated by a convention entirely controlled by the officers and politicians who plunged the country into civil war. He will remember that the revolutionary part of the Democratic platform was devised and dictated by a rebel general as a condition of the rebel support to the Democratic party.

He will remember that the Democratic leaders, now full of sympathy for the southern rebels, never contributed a dollar to the public treasury during the war; never denounced the savage treatment of the Union people of the south or the Union prisoners of the north, and never rejoiced over the triumph of our arms.

He will remember that the blue uniform is a badge of disgrace in the south, and that every Union soldier, from the general sent to execute the laws to the private in the ranks, has been and continues to be the object of the incessant assault and persecution of the rebel leaders. He will remember that, since the nominations of Seymour and Blair, Union men have been assassinated by hundreds in the southern States.

But, while these memories arouse a righteous resentment, there are others that inspire a noble gratitude. We feel that we are indebted to the Republican party for standing by us without flinching through all our perils and privations; for voting us reinforcements and bounties, and for conferring pensions upon the widows and orphans of our fallen comrades; for organizing and controlling the great Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and a thousand other noble agencies of patriotic benevolence; for building cemeteries for the illustrious dead; for relieving all branches of industry from taxation; for enforcing by constitutional prohibition the perpetual rejection of the rebel debt; for consecrating by constitutional guaranty the payment of our own national debt, including the pensions and bounties to our soldiers and sailors. But, more than all, for responding to our earnest appeal by nominating our beloved leader, General Ulysses S. Grant, as their candidate for President of the United States.

In view, therefore, of these hostile preparations for a new rebellion, with a profound sense of our obligations to our country and to the Republican party, we call upon every citizen who wore the Union blue, whether on land or sea, to cast his vote in the coming elections for the Union State tickets and for Grant and Colfax.

And further to mark alike the sincerity and the efficiency of our solemn declaration, we invoke our late comrades in arms to set apart the election day as a period of unremitting exertion and unceasing vigilance, and we hereby formally announce that on the 13th day of October next, in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska, there shall be observed among our comrades a general holiday, and we call upon all employers, manufacturers, and business men generally, to relieve their workmen on that day who have served in the Union army, and thus assist in completing this patriotic purpose. Victory on the 13th of October will be Sheridan's victory of Five Forks, marshaling the way to Grant's transcendent triumph on the Appomattox in November.

General Thayer's Speech.

General Thayer, Senator from Nebraska, was the next speaker. He said he had come from beyond the great rivers to join in the great demonstration in behalf of a nation, sacred by the valor of the soldier from treason, and in behalf of constitutional liberty, in favor of the reign of universal justice and universal freedom. He disclaimed the assertion of Eastern Copperheads that Nebraska would vote for Seymour and Blair.

The speaker then dwelt a long time on the cause of the war and the effects of the unwise course pursued by President Johnson, and concluded with a strong appeal to the soldiers and sailors to stand by their old leaders, by whose election peace would reign over all the land.

General Thomas L. Kane, of the northwestern part of the State, and Captain E. M. Dudley, of Virginia, made powerful addresses, after which the meeting adjourned with cheers for Grant and Colfax.

SOUTHEASTERN STAND.

At the stand erected in the southeastern corner of the Square, General Edward Jardine, of Jersey City, presided.

Eloquent speeches were made by Lieutenant Lemuel C. Reeves, of New Jersey; General E. E. Carrington, of Washington; General O. D. Wilson, Captain S. Schlembach, General J. W. Sweitzer, Colonel O. J. Dickey, and others. The speakers were loudly cheered, and their remarks enthusiastically received.

THE SOUTHWESTERN STAND

was organized by the election of General Farnsworth, of Illinois, as President. A large audience gathered around it to listen to the eloquent arguments of General Farnsworth, Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, and others.

POLITICAL.

—The Hon. N. B. Smithers, General Torbert and Dr. William C. Davidson are doing good service on the stump in Delaware for Grant and Colfax.

—A company of "Boys in Blue" was organized in Watertown, Connecticut, a few days ago. The company now comprises 125 members, and more are daily added. No chance for Seymour and Blair there.

—John M. Langston addressed a large meeting of colored citizens in Charleston, S. C., on the 23d instant. The Republicans there talk about South Carolina's giving 50,000 majority for Grant and Colfax.

—A large Grant and Colfax meeting was held at Athens, Greene county, N. Y., on the 23d instant. The Grant and Colfax Guard of Hudson were present, 175 strong. After the meeting there was a brilliant torchlight procession. Many dwellings were illuminated.

—A correspondent at Jonesboro, Ind., writes that the State is good for 10,000 Republican majority in October, allowing all that the Democrats claim for Ku-Klux importations. The Hon. Daniel Pratt spoke at Jonesboro on the 22d.

—The Ohio *State Journal* of last Friday says:—"The State is certain for the Republican ticket by not less than 50,000 majority, and we shall not be surprised if it goes up to 75,000. The Democracy have long since given up all hope of doing anything more than securing perhaps two Congressmen, and even that is becoming extremely doubtful."

—The Pittsburg *Gazette* says:—"The Republican majority for Hartranft and Campbell, in the counties of Pennsylvania on the west side of the Alleghenies, will not be less than 15,000, and may mount to 18,000. Whatever it may be it will be just about the Republican majority in the entire State, the eastern counties being balanced between the two parties."

—The Rochester *Express* says:—"We are reliably informed that some forty or fifty pounds of candles were taken from the Poor store, in Centre Market, to put in the Chinese lanterns carried in the Democratic procession on Wednesday night. Prominent individuals of that party went to the Public Stores and helped themselves to the candles without let or hindrance from the Poormaster."

—The Mobile *Register* exhorts its disciples to deal with the white Republicans after this fashion:—"They are dogs and should be treated as dogs, dogs only tolerated now because the power of the sword is in the hands of our enemies in Congress, but will not be tolerated one hour after the people recover their liberty to do justice upon their oppressors. It is the duty of every Southern man to cut these vermin. Excommunicate them; spew them out as outcasts and social pariahs, with whom it is disgraceful to hold social intercourse."

—The last number of the Covington (Ga.) *Examiner* contains the announcement that "two carpet-bag school teachers, Lee and Hammond," having "received a gentle admonition that their valuable services might possibly be more appreciated in some other latitude, took an affectionate adieu of their associates, and on Monday last turned their faces towards Mason and Dixon's line." This is a roundabout way of stating that the Democrats of Covington threatened to mob these persons if they did not leave the country. Their crime was—teaching the colored children the simplest rudiments of education. This the Covington Democrats do not consider a 'legitimate avocation."

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

IMPORTERS OF

FINE CHINA, GLASS,

AND

STAPLE WARES,

No. 707 CHESNUT Street,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Cor. HOUSTON & GREENE Sts (entrance on Greene), NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868. (P. O. Box 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and; Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbors Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Fort Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 437,033 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 108,500 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor estimated as weighing 269,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 96 645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 811,687 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 169,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 109,962 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,196,454 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron, amounting in the aggregate to 468,381 pounds. Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms cash: ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores."

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.
Major of Ordnance.

9 24 4w

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal.
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868. 9 9 21t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—

26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
205 lots of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
46,060 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 [9 8 5w

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N. August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1, 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of
Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 4 t O 3

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulings, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. TILLINGHAST & HILT INSURANCE AGENTS 409 WALNUT ST. PHILAD'A. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

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Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
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Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
5 9]

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
[illegible]	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, Cost, $1089,679 20,	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	183,315·62
		$1 507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal, Theophilus Paulding, Hugh Craig, Edward Darlington, John R. Penrose, H. Jones Brooke, Henry Sloan, George G. Leiper, William G. Boulton, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, James C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes, James Traquair, William C. Ludwig, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, John D. Taylor, Spencer McIlvaine, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., George W. Bernardou, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, J. B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "

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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·40

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant.

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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE COMPAN

INSURANCE COM OF NORTH AMERICA
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHI
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PE
Marine, Inland, and Fire Ins
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,0
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash
Organization.

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ARTHUR G COFFIN, Pr
CHARLES PLATT Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa
Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

STRICTLY MUTU

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUS
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH S
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANC members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at th rates.
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The advantages offered by this Company excelled

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF S

FIRE-PROOF SAF

$16,000 in Money, valuable Boo Papers perfectly preserved throug fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's South Carolina, in one of MAR SAFES, owned by
DE LORME & DO

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, All our Money, Papers, and Books, in excellent order in a MARVIN'S Alum and Dry Plaster.
SHEARMAN BR

Both of the above were VERY SE TESTS.

A PERFECT SA
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICA
BURGLAR SAF

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Dril

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FO SCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST (Masonic Hall), Ph
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal throughout the United States. 8 31 mwf

MARQUETTE!

MARQUETT

Another letter from the great fire at Marqu HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents w Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 18
Messrs. Herring & Co.
GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire bus portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our which was one of your manufacture, was subje an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days,* when taken out from its appearance (the out covering being burned through in many places), in view of the fact that several other safes previo taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a g surprise to us to find the contents legible and in g condition.
Several orders for new safes have already b sent you, which is the best proof of this most satis tory test, and of the confidence of this communit your safes. Respectfully yours,
WILLKINSON & SMIT

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPI SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best sistant to burglars' drills or cutting instrume ever manufactured.
DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver pl valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both pl and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champ Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the vic at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FA New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Pa and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 20,000 FRANCS at t recent International contest in Paris, are made a sold only by the undersigned and our authori agents.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
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New York
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HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New Orleans
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C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALE IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5] No. 434 RACE Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED M Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite atten tion to my increased stock (of my own manufacture of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the late styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated: mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—Generals Prim and Serrano have arrived here. The citizens are arming themselves, and have occupied the guard-houses and military posts outside the city. Barcelona has joined the revolution. The Count of Chesti has fled from Spain. The foreign residents here are sending deputations to the Provisional Junta, now in session, to congratulate them on the success of the patriotic movement.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—The Provisional Junta has issued a proclamation calling out the national militia.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Madrid is reported quiet. A provisional junta has been organized, with Madoz as president. No measures have yet been taken looking to the future of the country, beyond denouncing the plan for a republic, nor will there be any until the arrival of Generals Prim and Serrano at the capital.

The battle between Paivi and Serrano occurred at Alcola, near Cordova, and was very short, with but few losses on either side.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The success of the revolutionary movement in Spain, ending as it has in the expulsion of Isabella, gives rise to much speculation as to her probable successor. It is generally believed that the dislike of the Emperor Napoleon to the Orleans family is fatal to the hopes of the Montpensiers, and that a Carlist will be chosen to rule over Spain is regarded as impossible. The ancient rights of the house of Savoy to the throne of Spain are discussed, and the Duke of Aosta, the second son of King Victor Emmanuel, is talked of as an available candidate.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The passenger trains on the Spanish frontier have been withdrawn, and the Spanish fugitives who were arrested at the boundary line have been released.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—*La France* to-day discusses the prospects of Spain, and predicts that the present revolution will be followed by a violent civil war.

The *Moniteur* of this morning gives the following account of the late movements of the Spanish Court:

"Queen Isabella and the members of the royal family who were with her at San Sebastian crossed the frontier on September 30th, and immediately proceeded to Biarritz, where the Queen had an interview with Napoleon and Eugenie, after which Queen Isabella and her family left for the Castle of Pau, which has been assigned as her residence during her sojourn in France."

PARIS, Oct. 1.—It is reported that Manuel Concha and the Count of Chesti have left Spain for France.

ROME, Oct. 1.—The Pope has issued an apostolic letter to all non-catholic religious bodies, announcing the forthcoming Œcumenical Council, and urging them to seize the occasion thus offered them of rejoining the Church.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The various statements about the approaching trial of Jeff. Davis are pure speculation. The District Attorney of Virginia has not yet brought the matter to the attention of the Attorney General, although he intends to do so some time before the meeting of the court.

So far as known here, Mr. Special Commissioner Wells has no intention of replying to Delmar's statements about the financial condition of the government.

Secretary Seward, who was detained at home yesterday by sickness, was at the State Department to-day in improved health.

The inspection of tobacco in Richmond, Va., for the fiscal year ending September 30th, was 29,696 hogsheads. Total stock now on hand, 3669 hogsheads. The excess of inspections for 1868 over 1867 is 3322 hogsheads.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The base ball match to-day between the Atlantics and the Cincinnati Club resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 31 to 12.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—At an interview between the Brooklyn committee and General McClellan, to tender a reception to the latter, the General stated that although he had agreed to accept receptions in New York and Philadelphia, he did not propose to actively engage in the pending political canvass.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—In the revenue conspiracy case to-day, Collector Wood, Postmaster Lincoln, Senator Pierson, of Brooklyn, and several others, gave testimony damaging to the character of McHenry, one of the prosecution's witnesses, and Mr. Loeb testified that he never walked in the streets of Washington with Mr. Rollins, nor ever paid him any money, as was testified by McHenry.

Bishop Potter made his annual address to-day at the Episcopal Convention. It was non-committal upon ritualism.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Arrived, steamers Europa, from Glasgow, and Missouri, from Havana.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 1.—At the Kingston jail on Tuesday night, ten prisoners escaped, including Dan Casey, a notorious burglar, who robbed the American Express office at that place.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—The new Board of Police Commissioners under the Metropolitan Police bill, composed of two negroes and three whites, have commenced their duties. One lieutenant and a number of the oldest members of the force have resigned.

In the House, yesterday, two more whites, from the parish of Baton Rouge, were unseated, and replaced by two negroes. The majority report of the Election Committee in this case states that the white men whose seats are contested were elected by 758 majority, and the charges upon which the seats were contested were disproved, and recommending that the whites be confirmed. A minority report, signed by two negroes, unseating the whites and seating the blacks, was adopted by a vote of 37 to 17.

The State Democratic Convention met yesterday, and organized with a full attendance.

To-day resolutions were adopted declaring that, while they protest against all test-oath disqualification, except for crimes whereof duly convicted, they recognize the necessity of conforming to existing laws, and that the Convention will entertain the name of no person as a candidate for election who cannot qualify under these laws.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 1.—The Legislature has passed through both Houses a registration bill, which awaits the Governor's signature, who will probably return from Washington with the committee tomorrow.

It is thought the bill has been delayed so long that the registers will not complete their work in time for the Presidential election. The feeling is still quite strong with the Republican nominees to cast the vote of the State by the State Legislature, and the Speaker of the House took the floor in advocacy of it.

SELMA, Oct. 1.—The Democratic State mass meeting to-day was more largely attended than any other meeting ever held in this State. The attendance was about 20,000, of whom 3000 were negroes. All the counties in middle Alabama were represented.

From Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.—The remainder of the $5,000,000 purchase money of the State's lien on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad was paid in on account of the State debt to-day. This payment reduces the State debt to $7,000,000.

The Democrat has information that Monks and Alsop a few days ago organized a body of fifty men, and, joining men in Douglass county, went to Fulton county, Arkansas, where Captain Mason, superintendent of registration, was recently assassinated, and captured four of the men who were engaged in the act, and after a trial by a vigilance committee hung them.

The Democrat also has information that a difficulty in regard to registration occurred at Martinsburg, Adrian county, on Tuesday last, resulting in the killing of three men, and severely wounding James Galloway, the register at that place.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Alfred Barbor, of Lamberton, N. J., committed suicide to-day, at the Mansion House, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol, during a fit of insanity. He was at one time Professor of Ethics in the Naval School at Annapolis.

Arrived to-day, steamship Somerset, from Liverpool. She reports speaking September 23 the ship Constantine, from Liverpool for New York, and on September 28 the ship Francis B. Cutting, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

From Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Oct. 1.—The Adjutant General of the State has received information that a party of from twenty-five to forty Indians, supposed to be Pawnees, had carried off Mr. and Mrs. Bassett from their home, twenty-five miles from Salina. Mrs. Bassett had her baby with her two weeks old, and was not able to travel, so the savages left her on the ground with the child, after stripping her entirely naked.

From Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The English cricketers leave this evening, by the Norwich and Worcester route, for New York, and take the afternoon train on Friday from Jersey City for Philadelphia, where they commence the great cricket match between the All England eleven and twenty-two national American cricketers.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The Rev. Thomas Hill has resigned the Presidency of Harvard College, and the resignation is accepted.

The Judges in the United States Circuit Court have overruled a motion to quash an indictment against James D. Martin, late Cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank, and his trial on a charge of defrauding the bank will soon be commenced.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The base ball match between the English cricketers and nine players of the Trimountain, Harvard and Lowell Clubs, played today, resulted in the defeat of the Englishmen by a score of 21 to 4. The weather was very cold and windy.

From Scranton.

SCRANTON, Oct. 1.—Senator Cragin and General Van Wyck addressed a large Republican mass meeting at Moscow yesterday. The General went by the afternoon train to New York, where he is to meet the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment, and continue the examination of revenue matters.

Fernando Wood, who yesterday spoke at Waverly, Pa., and Senator Cragin, both stayed here last night, and the latter was serenaded by the Tanners, and spoke at some length, defending New England from the attacks made by Mr. Wood on Tuesday night last, when he is alleged to have said that the two greatest curses God had visited on the earth were the fall of Adam and the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth rock. The Democrats subsequently serenaded Mr. Wood, who made an elaborate rejoinder to Mr. Cragin. Both speakers were frequently interrupted, and considerable excitement was created.

From Bedford.

BEDFORD, Pa., Oct. 1.—General F. P. Blair, who was extensively advertised to speak at this place this evening, reached here at 3 P. M. General McKaig, who was at the head of the secession movement in Maryland in 1861, accompanied him from Cumberland, Md. They were met at the Bedford Springs by a delegation of twenty-five persons, and conducted into the town. A reception speech was made in front of the Mengel House, in the presence of less than one hundred persons, by O. E. Shannon, Esq., which was briefly responded to by General Blair. The meeting of this evening is one of the grandest fizzles of the campaign, there not being two hundred persons present. The gentlemen named reached here in excellent spirits, considerable of which have gone down since then. The vessel from which a great part was imbibed it is said was maliciously purloined by some evil disposed person while forming the procession at the Springs.

From Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1.—The State Hospital was dedicated to-day. The exercises concluded with an address by Prof. W. J. Ammet. The structure is erected in this city, at a cost of nearly $500,000, by contributors in twenty cities and towns of the State. The edifice is 400 feet long, and meets every requirement of sanitary law.

The statue of Commodore Perry, presented to the city of Newport by Auguste Belmont was today formally unveiled in Truro Park, in this city.

From Maine.

PORTLAND, Oct. 1.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade this afternoon resolutions were passed requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to rescind the recent order making duties collectable at Island Pond instead of Portland. The new arrangement inflicts great injury on Portland trade.

From Allentown.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 1.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic Republican meetings was held this evening on Centre square. Speeches were made by the Hon. W. W. Ketchum and Mr. Miller, of Wilkesbarre, and by Mr. G. N. Corson, of Norristown.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Oct. 1.—In the House to-day the bill to prevent free persons of color from being elected to office was defeated. Also, the bill to compel common carriers to provide equal accommodations, etc.

From Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 1.—Mayor Hoffman, of New York, addressed a Democratic meeting here to-night.

From Reading.

READING, Pa., Oct. 1.—Senator Doolittle addressed a mass meeting of the Democracy in the square to-night.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—Seven frame houses on East street were burned to-day. The loss is $20,000.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR HAVANA, WITH DESPATCH.
A 1 Clipper Barque SAREPTA, Winroth, Master, is now loading for the above port, and will sail on or about October 1.
For Freight or Passage apply to
WARREN & GREGG,
No. 131 S. WHARVES.
September 23, 1868. 9 23 6t*

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, October 3.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, October 6.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, October 10.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 17.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 30

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. C. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Am. Ex. Co., New York.
HON. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, N. Y.
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth) Treasurer.
HON. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5 910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly install ments of $2·50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Oct. 3, 1 P.M	Saturday, Oct. 3, 5 P.M

Sunday, Oct 4, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Oct 5, 2¾ P.M	Monday, Oct. 5, Don't go
Tuesday, " 6, 2¾ P.M	Tuesday, " 6, 8 A.M
Wed'day, " 7, 3 P.M	Wed'day, " 7, 9 A.M
Thursday, Oct. 8, Don't go	Thursday, " 8, 9 A.M
Friday, " 9, 8 A.M	Friday, " 9, 12 M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.
The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8·45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

A Z U R E N E,

CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 mw No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co. BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Bills for sale on London, Paris, Frankfort, Etc.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

Deposits received, and interest allowed.

Gold loaned. Collections made.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 102, And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 103, And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 25 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 2 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

820 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
September 14, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Stock and Gold Brokers,

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS

ALWAYS ON HAND. 1 28p

R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

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OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President
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E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7?

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
122 PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.
October 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
CIRCULAR.
LARGE, SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF PARIS SHAWLS.
Messrs. H. HENNEQUIN & CO.,
will sell through
BUNTING DURBOROW & CO.,
on four months' credit,
On MONDAY, October 5,
A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN THIBET AND MERINO SHAWLS, AND RICH PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS,
of their own well known manufacture and exclusive designs.
They will offer at this sale, for the first time all their new patterns of this season, which are very rich and stylish. The sale will consist of—
A full line of plain black and merino shawls; in long and square, with wool fringes, in all their various qualities, from medium to finest grades.
Grand fond and open centres square and long shawls, black and scarlet.
Paris broche square and long shawls in great variety, of very choice designs and qualities.
Paris broche square and long Cashmere shawls.
A galerie and fond moyen square and long shawls.
Comprising a very choice and full line of new and desirable styles and qualities, including many of the richest goods imported.
This offering of shawls is composed entirely of goods of the manufacture of Messrs. H. HENNEQUIN & CO., and of designs exclusively their own, and will be found unsurpassed in variety and style by any offering ever made at auction.
9 29 5t H. HENNEQUIN & CO.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [9 30 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday morning,
Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [10 2 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
LARGE SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
On Friday and Saturday Evenings,
Oct. 2 and 3 at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms (second story salesroom) by catalogue, a collection of fine oil paintings, neatly framed. Open for exhibition two days previous to sale. [9 25 6t

Sale No. 1506 Summer street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARPETS, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
October 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1506 Summer street, between Race and Vine streets, above Fifteenth, parlor and chamber furniture rosewood piano, made by Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company; feather beds carpets, kitchen utensils, etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale. [9 29 4t

Sale at the Auction Rooms,
EXTRA FINE TRIPLE SILVER PLATED WARE.
On Saturday Morning,
October 3, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very desirable assortment of fine triple silver-plated ware, including tea sets, coffee and tea urns, epergnes, ice-water pitchers, tea trays, salvers, dinner and breakfast castors, tureens, vegetable dishes table, dessert, and tea spoons and forks; ivory handle knives; fine table cutlery, in cases; tea and call-bells, egg boilers, toast racks, cake baskets, berry dishes, etc.
These goods are from one of the best manufacturers in this city, and all of the newest patterns and latest designs.
May be seen early on the morning of sale. [9 25 7t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRROR, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1311 N. Fifteenth street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, comprising walnut, parlor, dining, and sitting-room furniture, two suits walnut chamber furniture, French plate pier mirror, china and glassware, fine hair mattresses and bedding, fine Brussels and other carpets, kitchen furniture, refrigerator, etc. etc. [9 30 4t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
Oct. 6, at the Exchange, will include
FOURTH STREET AND WILLING'S ALLEY, S. E. Corner—Residence and large Lot, 99 feet 10½ inches front.
BROAD AND OLD YORK ROAD—Elegant Country Seat and 7 acres.
SIXTH, Nos. 12 and 14 (South)—Business stands.
DELAWARE RIVER WHARF, N. E. Corner of Queen street.
DELAWARE RIVER WHARF, below Arch street.
HADDONFIELD, Main street—Elegant Mansion.
SHIPPEN, No. 526—Frame Dwelling.
THOMPSON—Large Lot, Nineteenth Ward.
RACE, No. 1021—Bakery and Dwelling.
THIRD, No. 613, above Green—Brick Dwelling.
THIRD (North), No. 123—Store and Dwelling.
POWELTON AVENUE, Nos. 4042 and 4044—Modern Dwellings.
COOKE: West of Sixteenth street—Brick Stable.
FIFTH (North), No. 333—Modern Dwelling.
MONTGOMERY AVENUE—Unfinished Stone House.
FORTY-SECOND, below Chesnut—Valuable Lot.
GROUND RENT—$127·50 a year.
SEVENTEENTH AND COMPROMISE, S. E. Corner—Elegant Residence.
CHERRY, No. 1211—Modern Dwelling.
SHAMOKIN, Nos. 2205 and 2207—Ten Brick Dwellings.
JEFFERSON, No. 2117—Modern Dwelling.
TWELFTH AND SHIPPEN, S. E. Corner—Business Stand.
STOCKS.
69 shares Third National Bank.
64 shares Central Transportation Co.
$1600 Philadelphia and Baltimore Central R. R.
15 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.
$5000 Western Penna. R. R. first mort. bond.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association. 10 2 3t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 tf

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
October 5 commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, a desirable assortment of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods. 10 1 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No 1342 Chesnut street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1342 Chesnut street, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising handsome Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets, nearly new; walnut sideboard, marble top; reps lounge; Spanish chair; wall chair; elegant walnut Jenny Lind bedsteads; walnut wardrobe, dressing bureaus; washstands; bedding; china; glassware; kitchen utensils, etc. 10 2 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30t

DEMOCRACY!

Naturalization in the Supreme Court.

More Exposures of Fraudulent Work.

The "Professional" Vouchers Looming Up.

Twelve of Them Do One-fourth of the Swearing.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We continue to-day the list of foreign-born persons—nearly all of whom, as before, allege that they came to this country before attaining the age of eighteen—who have been clothed with all the rights and privileges of citizenship by the Supreme Court of the State. Our reporters could obtain access to the records of the Court yesterday afternoon for an hour and a half only, so that the list which we present to-day, containing 556 names, is somewhat shorter than that presented yesterday. As stated previously, the work of no one day is yet complete, the petitions being piled up miscellaneously in the Prothonotary's office. Below will be found portions of the work of September 15, 16, 17, 21, and 24, that of the two last-named days being in addition to what we published yesterday. The following is a summary of the number of naturalizations thus far published:—

When Naturalized.	Published Oct. 1.	Published Oct. 2.	Total.
September 15	...	42	42
" 16	...	68	68
" 17	...	74	74
" 18	111	...	111
" 19	41	...	41
" 21	101	171	272
" 22	202	...	202
" 23	196	...	196
" 24	103	201	304
Totals	754	556	1310

The "Professional" Vouchers.

Two of the men whom we classed among the professional vouchers yesterday have been arrested already, and held in bail to answer to the charge of perjury, as will be seen elsewhere. These are James A. Watson and Ernest Gentner. In the case of Watson we have already detected 31 petitions on which he figures as voucher, and in Gentner's case 16 of the same character. That this embraces the whole of their reckless swearing we do not believe, and not until every naturalization paper granted by the Supreme Court at the present term has been examined can the full enormity of their guilt and that of the other professionals be disclosed. In each particular case an indictment for perjury would lie, and if they are tried and punished on every separate allegation of perjury that can justly be brought against them, they are likely to get their just deserts, and to be rendered inactive Democrats for many years to come.

The following is the work of the professionals, as far as we have been able to ferret it out:—

Hiaam Jacobs, described by the Directory as a painter, residing at No. 213 Christian street, still heads the list, having vouched for 38 men on the following days:—

On September 16 for 3 men.
" 17 " 3 "
" 18 " 4 "
" 21 " 6 "
" 22 " 9 "
" 23 " 8 "
" 24 " 5 "
Total . . 38 "

Timothy Donohue, who cannot be identified from the Directory, fairly rivals Hiram Jacobs, having vouched for the following:—

On September 15 for 2 men.
" 16 " 5 "
" 17 " 2 "
" 18 " 2 "
" 21 " 11 "
" 22 " 8 "
" 23 " 3 "
" 24 " 5 "
Total . . 38 "

Edward McNulty, who appears twice in the Directory, and cannot therefore be identified at present, ranks as third, having vouched for the following:—

On September 16, for 3 men,
" 17, " 6 "
" 18, " 3 "
" 19, " 8 "
" 21, " 5 "
" 22, " 2 "
" 23, " 7 "
" 24, " 2 "
Total . . 36 "

George Palmer, appearing three times in the Directory, and therefore impossible of identification by that, ranks as the fourth, having vouched for the following:—

On September 17, for 2 men.
" 18, " 2 "
" 21, " 5 "
" 22, " 4 "
" 23, " 7 "
" 24, " 15 "
Total, . . 35 "

Bernard Mullin, who cannot be positively identified, because of the miserable scrawl which passes for his signature, vouched for the following:—

On September 15, for 1 man.
" 16, " 5 "
" 17, " 1 "
" 18, " 5 "
" 19, " 1 "
" 21, " 2 "
" 22, " 2 "
" 23, " 7 "
" 24, " 8 "
Total . . 32 "

James A. Watson, who has already come to grief, a laborer, residing at No. 136 Lehman street, Germantown, vouched for the following:—

On September 21, for 3 men.
" 22, " 3 "
" 23, " 8 "
" 24, " 17 "
Total . . . 31 "

Theodore Snyder, who does not grace the Directory, vouched for the following:—

On September 18 for 2 men.
" 19 " 4 "
" 21 " 9 "
" 22 " 2 "
" 23 " 8 "
" 24 " 3 "
Total . . 28 "

Hugh Brown, who appears five times in the Directory, and cannot therefore be distinguished, vouched for the following:—

On September 15, for 2 men.
" 16, " 1 "
" 17, " 2 "
" 18, " 5 "
" 19, " 1 "
" 21, " 5 "
" 22, " 3 "
" 26, " 2 "
Total . . . . 21 "

Thomas Evans, thirteen times in the Directory, vouched for the following:—

On September 15 for 1 man.
" 16 " 1 "
" 18 " 4 "
" 19 " 3 "
" 21 " 1 "
" 22 " 3 "
" 23 " 3 "
" 24 " 5 "
Total . . 21 "

John H. Little, whom the Directory describes as a carpenter, residing at No. 42 Washington avenue, vouched for the following:—

On September 16 for 1 man.
" 22 " 5 men.
" 23 " 5 "
" 24 " 7 "
Total . . 18

John Hartmann, who cannot be identified from the Directory, vouched for the following:—

On September 19 for 1 man.
" 21 " 1 "
" 22 " 4 "
" 23 " 2 "
" 24 " 9 "
Total . . 17 "

William Gross, not to be identified in the Directory—it is quite certain that he is not the colored gentleman residing on Barclay street—vouched for the following:—

On September 15, for 5 men.
" 16 " 2 "
" 17 " 5 "
" 21 " 3 "
" 22 " 2 "
Total . . 17 "

Ernest Gentner, another of the "professionals" who has already come to grief, a huckster residing at No. 803 North Fourth street, vouched for the following:—

On September 21 for 5 men.
" 22 " 4 "
" 23 " 2 "
" 24 " 5 "
Total. . 16

James Robb, who appears frequently in the Directory, vouched for the following:—

On September 16 for 1 man.
" 17 " 1 "
" 18 " 2 "
" 19 " 1 "
" 22 " 2 "
" 23 " 2 "
" 24 " 1 "
Total . . . 10 "

Henry Gentner, described by the Directory as a laborer, residing at No. 300 East Dauphin street, vouched for the following:—

On September 21 for 4 men.
" " 22 " 2 "
" " 23 " 2 "
" " 24 " 1 "
Total . . 9 "

Patrick F. McPherson, not appearing in the Directory, vouched for the following:—

On September 16 for 1 man.
" 22 " 1 "
" 23 " 4 "
" 24 " 3 "
Total . . 9

Henry Wisham, not noticed in the Directory, vouched for the following:—

On September 15 for 2 men.
" 17 " 1 "
" 21 " 3 "
" 22 " 2 "
" 24 " 1 "
Total . . 9 "

Patrick H. Delany, described by the Directory as a salesman, residing at No. 1128 Jefferson street, vouched for the following:—

On September 16 for 1 man.
" 17 " 2 "
" 18 " 4 "
" 19 " 1 "
Total . . 8 "

Abraham De Bruen, described by the Directory as a clothier, residing at No. 528 South street, vouched for the following:—

On September 18 for 2 men.
" 21 " 4 "
" 24 " 1 "
Total . . 7 "

Among other "professionals" whose labors have doubtless not yet been fully developed, are the following:—

George Dickinson	for 6 men.
Solomon Pinheiro	" 6 "
B. F. Taylor	" 5 "
Henry Smith	" 5 "
Moses Pereira	" 5 "
Thomas O'Brien	" 4 "
Lynford Knowles	" 4 "
Jacob Gibson	" 4 "
George B. Enochs	" 4 "

There are numbers of others whose names appear as vouchers from three to six times already, which we have not had the patience to pick out

The Total Work of the Professional Vouchers.

To set forth the work of these professional vouchers in all its glaring enormity, we make the following *resume* of the numbers vouched for by the twelve who rank highest on the list:

	No of Vouchers.
Hiram Jacobs	38
Timothy Donohue	38
Edward McNulty	36
George Palmer	35
Bernard Mullin	32
James A. Watson	31
Theodore Snyder	28
Hugh Brown	21
Thomas Evans	21
John H. Little	18
John Hartmann	17
William Gross	17
Total	332

So that, out of 1310 applications for naturalization granted by the Supreme Court, these *twelve men acted as vouchers in more than one-fourth of the cases.*

If this is not "professional," we should be pleased to have the word defined. When the work of the next highest seven are added, the total reaches 400, which is nearly one-third of the whole number of petitions, and yet represents the vouchings of only nineteen men.

Further examination shows the following result:—

On September 15, two men vouched for nine applicants, nearly one-fourth of the whole number.

On September 19, one man, Edward McNulty, vouched for eight applicants, nearly one-fifth of the whole.

On September 21, seven men vouched for 46 applicants, over one-sixth of the whole.

On September 23, six men vouched for 45 applicants, nearly one-fourth of the whole.

On September 24, James A. Watson vouched for 17 applicants, George Palmer for 15, John Hartman for 9, and Bernard Mullin for 8—a total of 49; nearly one sixth of the whole number.

OUR NEW VOTERS.

Naturalized Tuesday, September 15.

Name.	Voucher.
Andrew Hartman,	H. Wishum
Thomas Feaney,	Patrick Maylen
Michael Coughlan,	do
William Sullivan,	Daniel Sullivan
Charles Schilling,	H. Mackinney
James Lenards,	John Gallagher
James Ryan,	Bernard Mullin
William Sheeran,	Michael Lyons
Matthew McVey,	William Smith
Christian Klotz,	Charles Miller
Timothy Feenig,	Timothy Donohue
Joseph Durr,	William Gross
James Mangan,	Hugh Brown
Philip Baker,	Frederick Presser
Thomas O'Donnell,	Patrick Murray
Charles H. Rau,	J. Bellun
C. M. Baumann,	F. F. Burmeister
Jeremiah Ryan,	H. Wishum
John McDonough,	James Arthur
Dennis Malone,	Geo S. Dickinson
Patrick Morgan,	John F. Devine
James Curtin,	George Dickerson
John Dunger,	do
Chris. Biddingmeyer,	William Gross
Henry Seifert,	R. Wolff
James Menahan,	George Dickinson
Michael Quinn,	do
John Lynch,	Patrick Moylan
Patrick Brady,	Jerome B. Leidey
John J. Connor,	Thomas Evans
John D. Frederick,	Wm. Gross
Frederick Scholer,	do
Chris. Bedlengmoyer,	do
James Conway,	Charles O'Bryan
Edward Joachim,	Martin Crist
Joseph McDermitt,	John R. Myers
Henry Rothermal,	Adam Bedonk
Michael Trainer,	Patrick McCain
Pascoe Muscate,	Lewis Jennis
Pedro J. Sallerup,	David de Barry
Andrew Crawford,	Hugh Brown
John Stekem,	James Quinn.
Total	42

Naturalized Wednesday, September 16.

Name.	Voucher.
David Whelan,	Bernard Mullen
William Roehmer,	Conrad Itter
Joseph Adrena,	P. H. Leppert
Henry Riley,	William McCarty
Patrick Corcoran,	P. H. Delaney
Charles Donohue,	Patrick Donohue
Simon P. Dooly,	John H. Little
Edward Conner,	Joseph Sleigh
John Conner,	Alfred Enoch
George McCullum,	Thomas Evans
John Carr,	Pat. Kelly
John Geraty,	Joseph Rafferty
Hugh O'Harra,	John McCabe
Hugh Fitzpatrick,	Timothy Donohue
Daniel Henkin,	do
Louis McCann,	do
August Klemm,	C. Berge
Ludwig Hoenig	William Gross
Patrick Mulligan,	W. R. Ballier
Alex. Patterson,	Thomas Stinson
Patrick Conner,	P. F. McPherson
Jeremiah Callahan,	Owen Hicky
John Henry,	Hugh Brown
Oscar Weigand,	Abraham Jagers
John Erne,	Frederick Fox
James Long,	Bernard Mullin
William Feizer,	Charles Wagner
James Hamilton,	Mark Connell
Stephen Hasty,	James Conner
Charles F. Scheerle,	G. Birkenstock
William Little,	Hiram Jacobs
John Rooney,	Bernard Mullin
Benjamin Keifer,	Edward McNulty
John Hensler,	Bernard Mullin
Dennis Buckley,	James Robb
George J. Keifer,	Edward McNulty
Samuel Feldstein,	A. Eshner
Christian Oswald,	Bernard Mullin
Patrick White,	James P. Brown
David Sullivan,	do
John Montague,	James Collins
Patrick McNulty,	Cornelius Hagerty
John Wheelihan,	Hiram Jacobs
John Green,	do
Edmund Morris,	Edward McNulty
David E. Hogan,	Michael O'Rourk
John O'Brian,	James Tully
Timothy Mahoney,	do
Dennis O'Brien,	do
Philip Daly,	John Fagan
Adam Huebler,	Matthias Eddinger
David Sweitzer,	Lucas Saula
Patrick Cannon,	Patrick Magee
James Skinner,	Thomas A. Roach
John Lajan,	Michael Quinn
John Manning,	Thomas Cusic
Michael Levi,	J. M. P. Pfeffer
Felix Jefferson,	Lewis Rodman
Frank Lapeare,	John H. Sticker
Thomas Donavan,	Timothy Donohue
Michael Donohue,	do
Robert Blair,	Patrick Moylan
Lawrence Flynn,	Alfred Enochs
James Gormley,	Charles Stricker
William Colbertson,	James Moffet, Jr
James Mazza,	George W. Boyer
Aaron Miller,	J. M. Felton
Louis Seraux,	Joseph Stein
Total	68

Naturalized Thursday, September 17.

Name.	Voucher.
Henry Hahn,	William Gross
Patrick O'Brian,	Hiram Jacobs
Wm. J. Ciernan,	Charles Moran
Patrick King,	Patrick Delaney
Daniel Callahan,	John Logue
Timothy Henesy,	Patrick Delaney
George Mitchell,	Timothy Donohue
James Warren,	do
Michael McLaughlin,	W. Brown
James Kane,	John Quirk
Bernard Bosemaker,	Lewis Zimmerman
John B. Winsterstein,	Lewis Poh
William Underdown,	Isaac Underdown
William Dimond,	Felix Linn
John Morrisey,	Thomas Lynch
John Dagney,	George Dickinson
Thomas Condon,	B. Mezuera
James Laly,	John Hand
Aug. Heraghty,	W. A. McKinley
Michael Hally,	John Dugan
John Bennis,	George Dickinson
Thomas Cummings,	do
Daniel Powell,	Daniel Jordan
Edward Barton,	James Cairns
Michael Conly,	W. G. Casner
Thomas Farman,	Maurice Murphy
John D. Fink,	Charles Schuhler
Patrick Brophy,	W. Brown
John Conley,	Thomas Bruner
Patrick Meagher,	Michael Dunn
Julien Frayand,	John C. Robins
Frederick Stolp,	John Ballier
Anthony Burnett,	Anthony Quin
James Keanan,	Patrick Fitzgerald
Michael Kelly,	George Palmer
William M. Evoy,	do
Frederick G. Kurtz,	John Kurtz
John Murphy,	W. Brown
Thomas McPherson,	William Aller
Herman Groesel,	William Gross
Leonard Martin,	do
John Melar,	W. I. Albright
Richard Luby,	Edw. McNulty
F. McHutly,	Hiram Jacobs
Geo. Bradford,	W. Wisham
Isaac Sundheimer,	Lewis H. Mascher
Moses Mayer,	Jacob Keifer
William Molt,	William Gross
Robert Minchin,	Cornelius Gibbons
Alex. Quick,	Edw. McNulty
Manus McKnight,	Thomas Campbell
Adolph Becker,	W. C. Gillingham
George Burghard,	William Streper
Michael Feeney,	John Carver
Walter Scott,	John Scott
Charles T. O. Perott,	W. Wishum
Moritz Kohmer,	Bernard Mullin
Charles Borgenski,	Asher S. Leidy
Ludwig Hubb,	Eugene Hershoff
James Dallighan,	William Smith
William Costello,	Hugh Brown
Patrick E. Carroll,	Charles P. Ross
John Devine,	Edward McNulty
Michael Kane,	do
Hugh Keiley,	Hiram Jacobs
John Penny,	Edward McNulty
James Hollis,	do
Jerome O'Donovan,	Charles Stricker
James Boyd,	Edward Morning
Robert Byrne	James Robb
Lawrence Madden,	Hugh Brown
Philip Metzgar,	William Whitman
Michael Mangen,	Michael Jennings
Adolph Rodhart,	William Gross
Total	

Naturalized, Monday, September 21.

Name.	Voucher.
James Gallagher,	John Kear
John D. Frey,	James Griffen
Patrick J. Hogan,	Samuel Allaband
Edward Bowe,	Francis McLaughlin
Charles Worth,	U. Byrnes
Thomas Hillowell,	James Pittit
Jacob Rackend,	William Hurley
James Stern,	Francis Sourland
Philip Hammelman,	William H. Hurley
Clemens Henkel,	William Lorens
Martin Ford,	William Gross
Patrick Welsh,	Patrick Reed
Gotleib Schweiker,	Henry Ohnmeise
Nicholas Brandan,	Gotfreid Barner
Peter Bornheft,	Charles Gutmann
John Peters,	Henry Wishard
Philip Flood,	Patrick Riley
Martin Casey,	James Cody
Alexander Smith,	James Springer
John McHantly,	Thomas Cochren
John Crummer,	James Cody
Jacob Gabriel,	Robert G. Wilson
James Begley,	William Logan
Charles Gutmann,	Ernest Gentner
James Bourman,	Leonard Buck
Theo. Schmidt,	Alexander Smith
Edward O, Hara,	James Dorrin
James Teleny,	William Smith
Patrick Buddy,	Timothy Donohue
John Purcell,	William O'Connell
Christ. Weaver,	Robert Engols
Charles Buchwelt,	Henry Stotz
Patrick Carrigan,	Charles Ramsey
Melchoir F. Magliocco,	Alexander Smith
John Donaho,	Theo. Snyder
John Drury,	John Lyons
Charles Cronin,	James Doran
Patrick Guilfoy,	do
J. G. Engle,	John Weller
J. D. Scharr,	do
James McHulty,	Thomas Cochran
Joseph Mullin,	do
Philip Weisshaupt,	Jacob Steinegger
John Ward,	William B. Dougherty
H. Chuny,	Theo. Snyder
Cornelius Weehan	Timothy Donohue
John Friel,	do
John Kelly,	John Collins
John Collins,	James A. Watson
Antoine Schneider,	J. G. Valer
R. W. Kline,	Penrose Klein
Francis Curan,	James A. Costello
Matthew Sullivan,	William Fitzpatrick
Patrick Ryan,	Bernard Mullin
Michael Kline,	Francis Sauerlander
James Petted,	Edward McHully
James Barnett,	Samuel Allaband
John McGinley,	F. McLaughlin
John Claus,	Bernard Mullin
Andrew Weinhardt,	Thomas Cochran
Peter McCullough,	Thomas Kieran
Michael McLaughlin,	Francis McLaughlin
Henry B. Eils,	John H. Ringe
John S. Shoop,	Timothy Donohue
George Pfeifer,	Thomas Snyder
R. W. Engels,	do
George S. Niveikert,	Charles Miller
James Holden,	James McFadden, Jr
Adam Clark,	John Logue
Andrew Bosert,	Charles Schuh
Henry J. Brooks,	L. W. Spring
Jacob Hilbert,	Edw. Alman
John Jenner,	James Conner
Patrick McCarthy,	do
William C. Richmond,	Charles McShain
John Saller,	H. Wishum
Thomas Shively,	William H. Hurley
Charles Kelley,	John McGrath
Patrick Dolan,	Hiram Jacobs
James Gleason,	do
Henry Emmig,	A. De Brun
Wiand Goebel,	John Rauff
Julius Kuhn,	J. G. Valer
Frederick Jud,	George Roehm
James O'Connell,	John Hew
Christian Haeberle,	J. G. Valer
James Ryan,	James Hagan
Charles Lovett,	do
James Brown,	Patrick Kelley
Joseph Reynolds,	Cornelius Haggerty
Julius Rosenbaum,	Theodore Snyder
Jacob F. Jesser,	Joseph Eitel
Patrick Powers,	Robert S. Myers
Patrick Dorgan,	Theodore Snyder
John H. O'Brien,	John Burns
Patrick Callum,	Timothy Donahue
John Bartelas,	do
Dennis Lynch,	John Callahan
John Loudenslager,	James J. Plucker
Paul Laerold,	do
Nicholas Brill,	John Brill
Frederick Muck,	J. F. Goll
Andrew Scanlan,	William McDermott
William Sontag,	Aloes Strobel
Sigmund Bolt,	Jacob Sekinger
Sylvester McCormick,	John Ryan
Herman Passe,	August Borst
William Flood,	Henry Onnmeiser
Frederick Vogel,	H. W. Jorden
Michael Herryman,	Frank Sauerlander
Matthew Barry,	George Palmer
William Morrison,	Edward Williams
Edward Rogers,	Martin Vogan
Patrick Ferry,	do
Leopold Hornung,	Peter Diemer
Christian Koch,	Theo. Snyder
Frederick Dieterle,	William Gross
Christian H. Bachman,	do
John Callahan,	Richard Callery
Richard Flynn,	John Morgan
Remi Borner,	David Myers
John McNulty,	Thomas Evans
Conrad Scherer,	Theo. Snyder
John Rentschler,	John Ettinger
Henry Reese,	do
Patrick Paddin,	Hugh Kinna
Patrick Moran,	James Kane
Bernard Downing,	Michael J. Lynch
Lawrence Farrell,	Thomas Engleman
Ludwig Viertel,	Antoine Frick
Thomas N. Kay,	Hugh Brown
Jacob Descher,	Vernen Thomas
Andrew Howard,	Samuel Howell
John Carrigan,	Francis McLaughlin
John Gallen,	Patrick Burke
Jacob Merkle,	Frederick Bisman
Christopher Nolen,	Michael Degan
Charles Homer,	Jacob Apple
William Brown,	James Doran
Bernard Nerri,	Henry Dubbs
David Welsh,	Michael Patten
John F. Koupert,	Henry Dubbs
James McAuley,	James McLaughlin
Thomas Horner,	Charles Horner
Patrick Burke,	Timothy Donohue
James Coyle,	do
John Byrne,	do
Peter Swelzer,	Frederick Jacobs
Martin Hunt,	James A. Watson
Charles McAleese,	Thomas McCabe
George Konig,	Benjamin Jacobs
John S. Cox,	Hiram Jacobs
Frederick Jacobs,	Christian Giseler
John Carr,	Theodore Snyder
Conrad Haselpflug,	George Honig
William Sinker,	Benjamin Jacobs
George Reimschneider,	do
John Weil,	do
August Schumum,	Benjamin Little
Michael Jennings,	Thomas Cassiday
Thomas Fogerty,	Thomas Evans
John Roller,	John Edginger
George Nunan,	Richard Flynn
Michael Cochran,	James A. Watson
James O'Meara,	John McLaughlin
James Sheridan,	Michael Kennedy
Michael Kennedy,	John McLaughlin
Balthaser Miller,	H. W. Jordan
Martin F. Farrell,	Charles D. O'Sarrel
Samuel Cook,	David Perry
Stephen Bonfell,	John F. Brant
Total	171
Published before	101
Grand total	272

Naturalized Thursday, September 24.

Name.	Voucher.
William Whitelie,	George Henafer
Henry Earle,	John Earle
John Trainer,	Thomas Evans
William Stack,	John Heffernin
Thomas McDonough,	Thomas Evans
David Carroll,	James A. Watson
Christian Kemmel,	John Wm. Franke
James Carr,	George U. Derr
John W. Franke,	Christian Kemmel
Joseph Stephan,	George Fenafer
Michael Klump,	Jacob Woodate
James O'Neil,	George U. Derr
Edward McKernin,	George Palmer
Quiren Eckenfelt,	John H Little
Patrick Smart,	George Palmer
John McIntyre,	do
Michael Mayhew,	do
John McMayhew,	do
Hugh McGrath,	Patrick McGucken
John Gallaughan,	Edward Markly
Charles Harrison,	James Doyle
Thomas Hagerty,	do
John Donnelly,	David McKennie
Sebastian Schreiber,	Michael Minn
Ferdinand Pimental,	Daniel Hankins
Joseph Sacks,	Michael Minn
Aaron Myer,	John W. Rusor
James Smith,	Bernard Mullin
James McLaughlin,	do
Bernard McLaughlin,	do
William McLaughlin,	do
John Carey,	J. Darcey
John Nolen,	Thomas Nolen
Patrick Doran,	James Smith
Patrick Funche,	Patrick Doran
Patrick F. McKinley,	Hugh Collins
Hugh Kerr,	George Davis
James Hurley,	do
Ernst Stuckensmist,	Henry Wishum
Charles McDade,	Michael H. Skiffington
Thomas Tully,	W. Flowers
Patrick Sexton,	Thomas Tully
Lawrence King,	William Turner
Joseph Murray,	Thomas Heed
Joseph Young,	John Coleman
Albert Fenerstein,	John Hartman
Martin Conner,	Edward McNulty
Philip O'Conner,	John Heffernin
William McCauley,	James A. Watson
Thomas Cahill,	John Lawless
Patrick Barrett,	Michael Connelly
Vincent Kessler,	John H. Little
Neil Galeghar,	do
Patrick Gormley,	John Sweeny
Richard Dougherty,	John F. Githens
Aloes Kinney,	George Haunstock
John Toner,	S. H. Colchorrer
James Grant,	John Burns
Dennis McFadden,	Bernard Mullin
Carl Walliser,	Thomas O'Donnell
Thomas Dougherty,	James McCullogh
Martin Fahy,	Thomas Evans
Daniel Sullivan,	Francis J. Nagle
Charles F. Engle,	Conrad L. Walter
James Loughry,	Thomas W. Hasson
Patrick Rosney,	Solomon Pinheiro
James Conner,	Thomas Kerr
Andreas Fry,	Jacob Schnell
George Ritz,	John M. Weisenger
Balthas Krauss,	George Brenner
John Sixton,	George M. Derr
William Charlton,	Michael Hagerty
Peter McCabe,	Mathew McCabe
Charles Ebert,	Fr. Stoerkle
August Kreamer,	Alvies Koenig
Dennis Hinkle,	John Hartman
James Laughery,	Michael Correy
Patrick Coffee,	James A. Watson
Huger O'Donnell,	George Davis
Edward Farron,	John Coleman
Patrick Brown,	Daniel Cumming
Deniel Mankel,	John Hartmann
Solomon Engen,	P. G. Hollohan
Benjamin Smith,	Thomas Hardy
John B. Lang,	John Hartman
Patrick Conway,	George Davis
John Bradley,	P. McGinnis
Thomas Nolen,	James Clark
Herman Blumenthal,	John Hartman
Henry Aesterich,	do
C. H. Bogelholz,	do
Thomas Koefe,	John Coleman
Hugh McBride,	Thomas Cochran
Peter Grimes,	Thomas Hardy
Henry Platen,	John Hartman
Patrick Corbett,	Patrick Wallace
Daniel O'Donnell,	Patrick Joyce
William Magill,	Michael McKenna
John Esterle,	Theodore Snyder
Patrick Mynaugha,	Phelix Donnelly
Adam Polk,	Charles Schnitzer
Bernard Keller,	M. Washer
Philip Connel,	John Hahn
Edward McCosker,	Ernst Gentner
Owen McLoughlin,	do
Herman Spoerke,	George Palmer
John Welsh,	Solomon Pinheiro
John Coyne,	George W. Derr
Patrick J. Sullivan,	Owen Sullivan
John Henry Kull,	Charles Schnitzer
John Keiff,	John J. Whitesides
Luke O'Neil,	James Hayes
John Ellgen,	Jacob Mill, Jr
John Wood, Jr.,	William Henney
Alex. Lockhardt,	George Colgen
John C. Doherty,	Fred. Stoecker
John Delaney,	Michael Dougherty
William Daley,	James A. Costello
John Gormley,	Joseph Rafferty
John Donahue,	Thomas O'Donnell
John Haener,	William McDonald
Kairn Daley,	George W. Derr
Dennis Collins,	Dennis McGrath
Patrick McGinnis,	Thomas B. Hasson
August Speiller,	Gustav Paeter
Peter McAnally,	A. D. Bruin
Adam Kinskey,	Patrick Carrigan
Dennis Horne,	Theodore Snyder
Anthony Grael,	Daniel Cummings
Peter Secson,	Peter McGovern
Henry Smith,	James A. Watson
James McMahon,	George Palmer
James McGovern,	Patrick Conlin
John C. Straub,	Benjamin F. Shibe
Matthew Bentz,	Timothy Donahue
James J. Murphy,	do
George Myers,	George Kifer
William Peters,	Timothy Donahue
George D. Wehrman,	J. A. Smith
George Young,	Ernest Gentner
Martin Lichtenberger,	do
Marcus Schamberg,	Henry Schamberg
George Bender,	Timothy Donahue
Henry Gramlich,	William Gramlich
Ernest Heyn,	Ferdinand Albert
William Carroll,	Alexander Hagerty
Thomas Smith,	John H. Little
Charles Halbsacker,	Ernest Gentner
James Owens,	James A. Watson
Michael Cavanaugh,	do
Daniel McFadden,	do
George Keim,	Jacob Keim
William Farrington,	William Armstrong
John Yabel,	James A. Watson
Jacob Paul,	Jacob Lang
James Flood,	Thomas O'Donnell
Adolph Hurdeger,	August Seibel
Benjamin Martin,	Moses E. Hart
James Conner,	Lewis Churchfield
Edward Duffy,	do
John Chevalier,	W. Woolf
James Kelley,	Louis Churchfield
Christian Brandt,	Frederick Rothardt
John Greely,	James Whiteworth
Reuben Cohen,	Emanuel Lowenthaw
Thomas Brophy,	Hiram Jacobs
Edward Devlin,	do
Thomas Cassberry,	Joseph Burns
Patrick Butter,	George Palmer
Hugh Mullen,	Peter Mullen
Peter Kelley,	William J. Brolley
Henry Ward,	John Ralston
Lawrence Fortune,	Theodore Snyder
John George Gunten,	Matthew Rothmeyer
Daniel Doherty,	Hugh McKendrick
Frederick Woerner,	Jacob Neill
Peter Gooney,	do
Patrick Muldoon,	Hiram Jacobs
George Keimbach,	John Koch
Peter Daley,	Peter Kelley
John Master,	William J. Brolley
Joseph A. Rupp,	William W. W. Dwyer
Joseph Lynch,	John Turner
John Moran,	John Durr
John McGoldrich,	George Rily
John Fenin,	do
James Brophy,	George Slicker
Francis Bradley,	P. F. McPherson
Michael Larry,	William Ahern
Michael Quinn,	Solomon Pinheiro
Patrick McDevitt,	do
Peter Sterr,	William Hennig
Frederick Kaeser,	John Palmer
Francis McCort,	Bernard Mullin
Andrew Cassiday,	do
James McCallister,	P. F. McPherson
Edward Flaherty,	John Dunn
Michael Mullin,	do
Daniel Adams,	Hiram Jacobs
Hyronemus Market,	do
Total	201
Published before	103
Grand total	304

Published Oct. 1	754
" " 2	556
Total	1310

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Oct. 2, 1868.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, with the exception of Lehigh Navigation, which sold largely at 24½@25½, closing at the latter rate, an advance of 1¼. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19¾ for preferred do.; 30 for Morris Canal; 71 for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Government securities were a fraction lower. 112¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 104¾ for 10-40s; 112 for '62 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5-20s; 109¾ for '65 5-20s; 107¾ for July, '65, 5-20s; and 107¾ for '67 5-20s. City loans were without change. The new issue sold at 103, and old do. at 101.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56@56¼, no change; Reading at 47¾, a slight advance. Lehigh Valley at 54½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 33¼, no change. 127½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44½ for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32¾, an advance of ½, and Philadelphia at 164, an advance of 1. 242 was bid for North America; 130¾ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 73 for City; 71½ for Corn Exchange; and 121 for Central National

We make the following extracts regarding the New York money market from the New York papers of this morning:—

"Money was in active demand all day at seven per cent., and in some instances this rate was paid in gold, while in others a sixteenth of one per cent. was paid for loans. The artificial character of the stringency is well understood, and the fact that certain houses have withdrawn their bank balances to a large amount in greenbacks furnishes proof where such is wanting. Friendly but unprincipled bank officers have conspired in some instances to aid the bear combination now at work by lending on certified checks and greenbacks, but it by no means follows that because a bank is largely debtor or creditor at the Clearing House its officers have any complicity in the matter. The indications are that the worst of the pinch has been felt, and although no material change for the better can be looked for to-morrow, it is probable that the bulls on the Stock Exchange will successfully resist the pressure during the remainder of the week after which the market will doubtless resume its previous easy condition. Stocks of all kinds advanced to-day in the face of the stringency, and Erie was especially strong under heavy purchases, the price having advanced to 49¾@49⅞ at one time in the afternoon. The dry goods trade was somewhat depressed by the further decline in gold, and at the auction sales the attendance was rather poor, while the bidding lacked spirit. Business in discounting is almost suspended for the time being, owing to the general state of the money market."—*Herald.*

"The money market has been extremely stringent. Government brokers had some balances left with them at 6 per cent. The lowest rate was 7 per cent. Railway shares, with transactions at 7 per cent. in currency with an eighth commission and 7 per cent. in gold with an eighth commission added, the latter rate being equal to 40 per cent. per annum sufficiently explains the dullness brought upon commercial borrowers by the bank statement being made at a period when merchants most need money, thus making it easy for such capitalists to lock up enough to disturb all business transactions. The bears to-day have taken the checks received by them in payment for stocks, and drawn the greenbacks which they had deposited in a Wall street bank, which shows an accumulation of over $5,000,000 in two days. At the close some balances were offered at 7 per cent., but there was no rel ef worthy of special note to the general stringency."—*Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	103		100 sh Leh Nav	s60.	25
$1000	do. New...c.	103	200	do...b5&int.	25½
$5000	do. New...ls.	103	100	do.......b30.	25½
50 sh C & Am	ls.	128	500	do.......ls.	24½
10	do.	ls. 128	100	do.......s60.	24
5 sh Phila Bk		164	100	do.	24¾
50 sh Penna R	b5.	56	100	do.......c.	24¾
100	do.	s60. 56¼	100	do.......s60.	24¾
7	do.	56	200	do.	24¾
100	do.	b5. 56¼	100	do..s5wn&i.	24¾
100	do.	56½	100	do.......s10.	24¾
1	do.	56¼	100	do.......s30.	24¾
100	do.	56¼	200	do.......ls.	25
19	do.	56¼	100	do.......b5.	25
20 sh Leh V R	c&p.	54½	100	do....b5wn.	24¾
2 sh Mech Bk		32¾	100	do.......s30.	24¾
200 sh Cata Prf	ls.	33¼	100	do.	24¾
100	do.	c. 33¼	800	do.	25
250 sh Leh Nav	ls.	25	100	do.......b10.	25
100	do.	s30. 25	100	do.	25
100	do.	s5. 25	500	do.......b5.	25
100	do.	2)			

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	139¼	11·20 "	139¾
10·30 "	139¼	11·32 "	139¾
10·34 "	139¾	11·35 "	139¾
10·40 "	139¼	11·45 "	140
10·55 "	139¾	11·56 "	139¾
11·07 "	139¾	11·57 "	140
11·10 "	139¼	12·10 P. M.	139¾
11·12 "	139¾	12·20 "	139¾
11·15 "	139¼	12·25 "	139¾

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112¾@112½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112@112¼; do., 1864, 109½@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@109¾; do. July, 1865, 107¾@107¾; do. July, 1867, 107¾@107¾; 1868, 107¾@108; 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@104¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 140¼@140¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112¾; do. 1862, 111¾@112¼; do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, new, 107¾@108; do., 1867, new, 107¾@108; do., 1868, 107¾@108¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@104¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 139¾@139¾. Silver, 134@136.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113; old 5-20s, do., 112@112¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865 109¾@110; 5-20s, July, 1865, 107¾@107¾; do., 1867, 107¾@108; do. 1868, 108@108¼; 10-40s, 104¾@104¾. Gold, 139¾.

—Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, furnishes the following statement of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint during the month of September, 1868:—

		Value.
Gold Deposits		$178,953·43
Silver Deposits and Purchases		20,724·61
Total Deposits		$199,678·04

COINAGE EXECUTED.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double Eagles	3,605	72,100·00
Fine Bars	13	6,910 57
Total	3,618	$79,010 57
SILVER.		
Fine Bars	4	187·68
Total	4	$187 68
NICKEL.		
Five cent pieces	1,292,000	$64,600 00
Three cent pieces	355,000	10,650·00
Total	$1,647,000	$75,250·00
BRONZE.		
One cent pieces	1,080,000	$10,800·00
Total	1,080,000	10,800 00
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold coinage	3,618	$79,010· 7
Silver coinage	4	187· 8
Nickel	1,647,000	75,250·00
Copper	1,080,000	10,800.00
Total No. pieces	2,730,622	$165,248·25

—The tonnage on the Canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the week ending October 1, 1868, inclusive, was 35,850·10 tons. Corresponding week last year 26 980 15 "

Increase for the week	8,869 15 "
For the season to Oct. 1, 1868	670,027 05 "
For the season to Oct. 1, 1867	729,489·07 "
Decrease	59, 462,02

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2.—The Flour Market is dull, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $6 50@7·50 for superfine; $8@$8 75 for extras; $9@9 50 for new spring wheat extra family; $9 50@10 for old spring wheat do. $9 75@11·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $12·25@13 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·25@8·75 per barrel for fair and good. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prices are weak. Sales of red at $2·20@2 25, and 1500 bushels amber at $2·30. Rye may be quoted at $1·60@1·65 per bushel for Pennsylvania; 1000 bushels sold at the former rates. Corn is inactive, and prices are drooping; sales of 5000 bushels Western mixed at $1·23@1·25. Oats are without essential change; sales of 2000 bushels Western at 75c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $48 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $7@8 per 64 pounds for fair to good new. Timothy is in fair request at $3 25@3 50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2 80@2 85.

Provisions are dull, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales of Mess Pork at $30@30 50, and Western city packed Mess Beef at $23 50@24.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.............OCTOBER 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.............60|11 A. M.............69|2 P. M.............71

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Meteor, Anderson, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Alice Lea, Foster, Charleston, S. C., C. E. Baker.
Brig Inginac, Gray, Cape Haytien, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Brig F. Larrabee, Crowell, Boston, Scott, Walter & Co.
Brig Essex, Sleeper, Salem, L. Audenried & Co.
Brig Birchard & Torrey, Frisbee, Providence, do.
Schr R. Law, York, Stonington, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, Norwich, do.
Schr R. J. Mercer, King, Providence, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr W. Walton, Reeves, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, Boston, do.
Schr Mahaska, Fickett, Gardiner, Me., do.
Schr Thos. Clyde, Scull, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon&Co.
Schr S. L Stevens, Studley, Boston, do.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillen, Richmond, do.
Schr Webster Barnard, Smith, Kittery, Me., Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, Portland, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Albert Mason, Rose, Boston, John R. White & Son.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, Portland, George S. Repplier.
Schr May Munroe, Munroe, Portland, do.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Rising Son, Jones, Boston, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Webster Bernard, Barnard, Kittery, do.
Schr Reading R.R., Brunson, New Haven do.
Schr Hickman, Small, Braintree, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr L. S. Watson, Wells, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Fall River, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr L. Frazer, Steelman, Boston, do.
Schr W. S. Dougherty Tatem, Chelsea, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr M. R. Carlisle Potter, Fall River, Tyler & Co.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr R. Vanneman, Vanneman, Salem,
Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, Boston.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque David Nichols, Wyman, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Essex, Sleeper, from Boston.
Brig Birchard & Torrey, Frisbee, from Providence.
Schr S. N. Smith, Turner, 3 days from New York, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.
Schr Gen. Banks, Ryder, 6 days from New Haven, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Webster Barnard, Smith, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr R. J. Mercer, King, from Boston.
Schr Wm. Walton, Reeves, from Boston.
Schr Albert Mason, Rose, from Boston.
Schr Rising Sun, Jones, from Boston.
Schr Hickman, Small, from Boston.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, from Boston.
Schr S. A. Hoffman Hoffman, from Boston.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, from Boston.
Schr L. Frazier, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr M R. Carlisle, Potter, from New York.
Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, from Portsmouth.
Schr R. Law, York, from Stonington.
Schr Thomas Clyde Scull, from Salem.
Schr R. Vanneman, Vanneman, from Salem.
Schr Kate E Rich, Doughty, from Salem.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, from Salem.
Schr W. S. Doughty, Tatem, from Salem.
Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, from Salem.
Schr May Munroe, Munroe, from Portland.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, from Norwich.
Schr L. S. Watson, Wells, from New Bedford.
Schr Elouise, Nutter, from Providence.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamtug America, Virden, 10 hours from Cape Henlopen, having towed to sea at 10 A. M. yesterday ship Roswell Sprague, for Rio Janeiro; brought up to Delaware City, steamship Granada, from Vera Cruz for New York, short of coal; off Wilmington, passed a lumber-loaded barque, supposed to be the Daring, from St. Mary's, Ga.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 28th ult., no lat., etc.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—Arrived, steamship Russia,